

LAFAYETTE SQUARE
(Reservation No. 10)
Pennsylvania Avenue, H Street,
Jackson and Madison places, NW
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS NO. DC-676

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

LAFAYETTE SQUARE (Reservation Number 10)

HABS No. DC-676

Location: Bounded on the south by Pennsylvania Avenue, north by H Street, NW, west by Jackson Place and east by Madison Place.

Owner/Manager: U.S. government, National Park Service.

Use: Sitting park, monument site, demonstration site.

Significance: Indicated as part of the grounds of the President's House by Pierre L'Enfant, the square was one of the first open spaces in the city to be landscaped as a public park. Adjacent to the White House, the surrounding neighborhood was home to diplomats and some of the nation's most influential leaders. Although no residences remain on the square, the park draws tourists and local office workers at lunch. Since the 1960s, it has also become a popular site for First Amendment Rights demonstrations and a campsite for the homeless. Lafayette Park stands with the Mall and the Capitol Grounds as one of the most significant open spaces in Washington, D.C.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of plan: 1791, indicated as "President's Square" on L'Enfant's original map of the city.
2. Original and subsequent owners: This reservation is located upon land granted by the British crown to John Peerce in 1685. It was sold by his descendant, Edward Peerce, to Samuel Davidson in 1791. Lafayette Park was part of Appropriation No. 1, one of seventeen parcels purchased by the federal government as sites for federal buildings.
3. First improvement: In 1824 the park was planted and walks were laid in anticipation of the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette. No formal plans for the 1824 improvements have been located. The first known plans for the park landscape were designed by Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851.
4. Alterations and additions:

1853:	Andrew Jackson equestrian statue erected in the center of the park.
1872:	Walks relaid, eight lampposts erected, water pipes installed, watchman's lodge/rest rooms erected, two bronze vases installed, unsightly trees removed.
1891:	Gen. Lafayette statue erected in the southeast corner.
1902:	Gen. Rochambeau statue erected in the southwest corner.
1910:	Gen. Von Steuben and Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko statues erected in the northwest and northeast corners respectively.

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- 1914: Present lodge erected on the north side of the park.
- 1937: Reconditioned and redesigned.
- 1969: Redeveloped according to plans of John Carl Warnecke and Associates.

B. Historical Context:

Lafayette Square consists of an almost seven-acre rectangular park flanked on the east and west by two small streets, Madison and Jackson places, and by H Street on the north. On the south it is bordered by Pennsylvania Avenue, one of the major diagonal avenues of the city, which makes a three-block latitudinal jog as it runs between the White House property and the park. Although the terms "park" and "square" have been used interchangeably to refer to both the neighborhood and the landscaped park, in this report, Lafayette Park will refer to the landscaped area flanked by the four roadways, and Lafayette Square will refer to the entire composition of park, roadways, and the buildings that frame the space.

On L'Enfant's plan of 1791, the seven-acre rectangle, the two flanking city blocks, Square Nos. 167 and 221, the three block segment of Pennsylvania Avenue to the south, and Jackson and Madison places were all incorporated in the large parcel set aside for the President's House (See White House Grounds and Ellipse, HABS No. DC-689). L'Enfant selected the site of the President's House and Capitol with respect to the natural topography situating the "Presidential Palace" and its gardens on high ground with a view of a broad stretch of the Potomac River. A wide avenue (Pennsylvania Avenue) visually connected the president's residence with the Capitol planned about a mile-and-a-half to the southeast atop Jenkin's Hill, described by L'Enfant as "a pedestal waiting for a superstructure."

By the time Ellicott's plan was engraved in 1792, City Square Nos. 167 and 221, had been carved out of the northwest and northeast corners of President's park and the remaining area, from H Street south to the Monument Grounds was referred to as Appropriation No. 1, one of seventeen parcels purchased as sites for federal buildings. Although construction began on the White House soon after the city was planned, the grounds surrounding it remained largely unimproved for several decades.

Until the park was landscaped in the 1820s, the open space was used for various functions. A small family graveyard, an apple orchard, a racetrack, and a market were all said to occupy portions of the site.¹ When White House construction began in 1800, workers erected huts in the open space. During the War of 1812 American troops camped on the federally owned land, and after the invading British burned every federal building but the Patent Office in 1814, the square was again used to store materials to rebuild the scorched White House. Around 1820 a segment of Pennsylvania Avenue was cleared, practically and symbolically separating the private President's Grounds from this square which was to be a park for the people.²

¹ Greene, 3-4.

² Olszewski, vii.

From the 1820s to the end of the century, the square was the centerpiece of one of Washington's most fashionable neighborhoods, and much of its significance stems from the prominent figures who saw it from their windows and passed by it daily. Because of its proximity to the White House, the square was ideal property for those having or seeking political power. It also attracted foreign diplomats who were not housed in official embassies or legations until 1872. Even after foreign countries began purchasing embassies in Washington toward the end of the century, Lafayette Square continued to be an important diplomatic social center.

Other than the White House, no permanent structures faced onto the square until 1816 when St. John's Church was erected on the northeast corner of 16th and H streets. The terrible condition of Washington's roads made the Episcopal church near the Marine Barracks on Capitol Hill inconvenient for the expanding population in the city's northwest quadrant. Benjamin Henry Latrobe, currently overseeing the White House and Capitol reconstruction, designed the church on Lafayette Square that every president from Madison to Lincoln would attend.³

In 1818, naval hero Stephen Decatur and his wife, Susan, selected Latrobe to design their three-story Federal-style residence on the northeast corner of City Square No. 167. Soon after the house was built, Congress appropriated funds to open 16 1/2 Street (later Jackson Place) between City Square No. 167 and the federally owned open space. A painting of the house in 1822 shows a carriage on the cleared roadway in front of the house, as well as a curved dirt path presumably running from Pennsylvania Avenue through the park to H Street.⁴ The Decaturs entertained on a large scale, and the house became a center for Washington society.

During this time two houses were built on the west side of City Square No. 221 facing the park on the east, Richard Cutt's on the north corner and Benjamin Ogle Tayloe's several lots to the south.⁵ Cutt's home would later be known as the Dolley Madison house due to her ownership and occupancy from 1835-49. The erection of these homes prompted the clearing of 15 1/2 Street (later Madison Place) between City Square No. 221 and the park. Tayloe, a man of means from wealthy Virginia and Maryland families, did not move into his home until 1829, renting it for several years to Maryland attorney Thomas Swann because he admittedly did not want to have Andrew Jackson as a neighbor. Until his death in 1868, Tayloe was the self-appointed chronicler of the square, keeping a colorful journal recounting the activities of his "neighbors on Lafayette Square."⁶

An early neighborhood tragedy was the 1821 death of Stephen Decatur. Mortally wounded in a pistol duel in Bladensburg, Maryland, he was brought back to his house on the square where he died the same day. His funeral procession included the president and his cabinet, foreign diplomats, and most of the residents of the city at the time.⁷ His bereaved and cash-poor wife then rented the home to

³ Greene, passim.

⁴ Identified simply with the date and the name E. Vaile, this painting is now the property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and is on display at the Decatur House.

⁵ A letter written by Stephen Decatur indicates that he moved into his home in 1819. Cutt's house is dated somewhere between 1818 and 1820, so it is unclear which of the two houses was first.

⁶ Bullock, 53-68.

⁷ Beale, 12.

a series of foreign ministers, one each from France, Russia, and England, in effect making the home the unofficial embassy of each diplomat in residence, thereby initiating the square's role in American foreign policy.

The house was also rented by political hopefuls and cabinet members, such as Edward Livingston, Henry Clay, and Martin Van Buren, who occupied the Decatur House during their terms as Secretaries of State. The area was so unbuilt in the early part of the century that President Andrew Jackson would summon Van Buren to the White House with a signal he could see from a window at the Decatur House.

In the 1840s, during his terms as Secretary of State under William Henry Harrison and John Tyler, Daniel Webster also lived on the square in a house built on H Street in 1828 by Thomas Swann. Webster actively courted the good will of his neighbor, British Ambassador Lord Ashburton, who lived on the east side of St. John's Church in the structure that now serves as the church parish house. It was through these meetings that the two worked out the Webster-Ashburton Treaty delineating the boundary between the United States and Canada.

In 1845, President and Mrs. James K. Polk stayed in a house south of Tayloe's built in 1831 for Decatur's friend, Naval Officer John Rodgers. The Polks resided in the house during White House renovations. Later, during restorations in 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt and his wife would reside across the park at 736 Jackson Place.

As prominent Washington residents erected their homes around the open common, then known as President's Square, the federal government embellished the grounds. In 1824, when the White House, Decatur and Cutts houses, and St. John's Church were the sole buildings facing the park, trees were planted and walkways were laid in preparation for Gen. Marquis de Lafayette's historic visit to Washington. An 1822 watercolor of St. John's Church painted by Baroness Hyde de Neuville, then living in the Decatur House, shows the square prior to the improvements as an open common bisected by 16th Street. The only trees visible are in the back yards of the few scattered houses. Soon after the park was improved, it was named after the admired Frenchman, although a statue to honor him was not erected until 1891. Throughout the 1820-30s the park was graded and planted with shrubs and trees, and enclosed with a wood fence to prevent domestic animals such as chickens and cows from grazing on the new plantings.

In 1849 the Department of Interior was formed, and all the parks in Washington were transferred to its jurisdiction. This same year, Daniel Webster sold his house on the square to banker and philanthropist William Wilson Corcoran who employed James Renwick to extensively enlarge and remodel it. The resulting Renaissance Revival mansion was a harbinger of the exuberant Victorian buildings that would join the collection of Federal-style houses on the square. Corcoran enlisted Andrew Jackson Downing to landscape his garden, and in 1851, with Smithsonian Director Joseph Henry, Corcoran convinced President Fillmore to hire the noted landscape architect to improve the Mall, the Botanic Garden, and Lafayette Square.⁸ An advocate of the English romantic garden tradition, Downing's design for the park included elliptical flower beds, winding walkways and meandering gravel paths leading to the center where an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson was planned. The design also incorporated a collection of exotic plants donated by Corcoran.

⁸ Commission of Fine Arts, 14.

Downing's untimely death in 1852 and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 delayed the completion of the park to these plans until 1872.⁹ Until then, the park was maintained according to its first, simple plan--a central path flanked by trees and two sodded greens. The Jackson statue was designed by self-taught sculptor Clark Mills, who had never before seen an equestrian statue. He cast the 15-ton work in ten pieces at his nearby foundry. When it was dedicated January 8, 1853, a cheering throng of 15,000 accompanied Mills along Pennsylvania Avenue to the elaborate unveiling ceremony.¹⁰

A cast-iron fence costing \$3,203 was installed in the park in 1854 to protect the statue, and in 1858 the park was described by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to the Secretary of the Interior as "much improved," having "small circular railings erected with light gates just within the large and heavy gates which give great satisfaction and answer the purpose of keeping out cattle."¹¹ Although there were at least nine buildings facing the park by the late 1850s, many of the surrounding lots remained vacant or were used by the adjacent properties for yards and gardens. An oblique, bird's-eye view of the square shows extensive gardens behind the houses, as well as the necessary outbuildings such as stables, detached kitchens, and outhouses.¹² From these yards chickens, pigs, goats, horses and even cows, unaware of the property lines naturally roamed to graze in the improved grounds of Lafayette Park.

The park plantings were sparse enough that residents could see the facing houses on the opposite side. This allowed Attorney Philip Barton Key, son of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" and resident of the east side of the square, to carry on a love affair with Theresa Bagioli who resided on the west side of the square with her husband, New York Congressman (and later Civil War general) Daniel Sickles. Suspecting his wife's infidelity, Sickles intercepted one of the lovers' secret signals for a rendezvous and shot Key to death in the newly landscaped park in 1859.

The calamity occurred in the midst of mounting tensions between residents loyal to northern and southern causes. Aware of the split of sentiments within the parish, the rectors at St. John's Church trod lightly, fearing too strong an association with either side. When the Civil War broke out, Washington became a teeming city full of soldiers and government workers. Many of the public spaces throughout the city were taken over by Union troops and used to further the war effort. The Capitol and Patent Office were used as temporary hospitals, and the Monument Grounds became a grazing pasture and slaughtering place for cattle to feed troops camped in various public parks, including Lincoln and Lafayette. In Lafayette Park, troops reputedly trampled the flower beds and hung laundry on the decade-old Jackson statue.

Many of the residents of the square were southern sympathizers, including W. W. Corcoran, Louisiana Sen. John Slidell, who occupied a townhouse adjoining Corcoran's, and Judah Benjamin, the other Louisiana senator who occupied the Decatur House. When Benjamin fled the city to become the treasurer of the

⁹ Olazewski, 13.

¹⁰ Goode, *Outdoor Sculpture* . . . , 377-78.

¹¹ *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings*, 1858.

¹² "Isometrical View of the President's House," ca. 1850, Library of Congress Geography and Maps Division.

Confederacy, Decatur House was occupied by Union troops who built temporary warehouses on the surrounding property. Corcoran wisely rented his house to the French legation at the outbreak of war, thereby protecting it with diplomatic immunity.¹³ John Wilkes, who led the first naval expedition to the Antarctic in the 1840s, owned the Dolley Madison House at the time and leased it to Gen. McClellan who used it as his headquarters.¹⁴ Lincoln's Secretary of State, William H. Seward, lived in the Rodgers house several doors down. While Seward was recuperating from a carriage accident in 1864, John Wilkes Booth's accomplice, Lewis Payne, attempted to assassinate him in his own bed. Seward was saved by the thick brace encircling his neck, but Payne escaped, finding cover in the jumble of barracks and outbuildings in Lafayette Park. A less fortunate victim of the assassination plot was Seward's neighbor, Maj. Henry R. Rathbone, occupant of one of the houses on Jackson Place. Seated in the box with Lincoln at Ford's Theater, Rathbone was stabbed in the head and neck during the scuffle that left Lincoln mortally wounded. Although Rathbone survived, it was said that these injuries caused his later insane attack on his wife and children, which left her dead and him in an asylum for the remainder of his life.¹⁵

After the war, in 1867, jurisdiction of all parks was transferred from the Department of Interior to the Army Corps of Engineers, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPB&G). Despite the depredations of the troops encamped in Lafayette Park, the OPB&G annual report of 1868 described it as "one of the most charming spots for recreation, and one where the trees and shrubbery have been set out with so much taste and judgement." The officer in charge also mentioned that the level topography of the park caused drainage problems, and the force of gardeners currently employed was too small to properly maintain it.¹⁶

The rest of the war-torn city remained in shambles, and many suggested moving the nation's capital to the Midwest. A group of Washingtonians led by Alexander Shepherd lobbied to unify the city of Washington, Georgetown, and the District into a single territory under home rule. The territorial government that was formed lasted from 1871-74, and during its reign, miles of streets were graded and paved, trees were planted and gas lines were installed. Concurrent with the extensive infrastructural improvements of the Board of Public Works, the Army Corps of Engineers improved the city's public buildings and parks. In 1872, Lafayette Park was finally laid out according to Downing's plan. Maj. Orville E. Babcock, in charge of the OPB&G, described the work in his annual report:

A watchman's lodge, of handsome design, has been erected on the north side of the square, combining a lodge, tool-house and urinals for the accommodation of gentlemen and for nurses and children, at the different ends of the building, the latter especially supplying an accommodation long needed in this square. The building is approached at the ends by circular walks, screened by thick rows of evergreens upon each side, and in front flower-beds have been laid out and small shrubs planted, the whole

¹³ Commission of Fine Arts, 14-15; Goode, Capital Losses, 56.

¹⁴ Eberlein and Hubbard, 284.

¹⁵ Bullock, 66-68.

¹⁶ Annual Report . . ., 1868, 11.

forming a very handsome addition to the square.

Two beautiful bronze vases, copies of an antique vase, have been placed on the granite pedestals. They were cast through the kindness of the Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, at the brass foundry of the Washington Navy Yard.¹⁷

During this period of growth and urban improvement, new Victorian residences began to fill in the unbuilt lots around the square, and many of the existing buildings, such as the Decatur and Tayloe houses, were Victorianized with decorative ironwork and sandstone. In 1868 the Second-Empire Arlington Hotel replaced Federal-style homes built by Secretaries of State William L. Marcy and Lewis Cass, and Minister to Britain Reverdy Johnson at the corner of Vermont Avenue and H Street. Until its demolition in 1912, the hotel was known for its elegance and exclusivity, housing dozens of senators, foreign diplomats, and royalty, and carrying on the square's tradition as the gathering place of the rich and influential. In 1884, writer Henry Adams and his close friend John Hay, the former private secretary of Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of State to William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, built homes for their families on the corner of 16th and H streets across from St. John's Church. Architect Henry Hobson Richardson designed the grand adjoining houses that over the next decades became a center of Washington social and intellectual life. The Victorian-style Freedman's Savings Bank was erected on the northeast corner of Madison Place and Pennsylvania Avenue in 1869 to serve another large segment of Washington's growing population--former slaves who arrived in the city following the war. It also foreshadowed the square's inevitable evolution from residential to commercial occupancy.

Meanwhile, the park was maintained as a pleasure ground. The seven-acre plot was not only designed for sitting and relaxing, but it was also seen, as were most parks at the time, as a healthy refuge from the evils of the city where visitors could be morally enriched by the beauty around them. The OPB&G endeavored to cleanse citizens' souls and educate them about the wonders of the natural world. Prairie dogs and deer were displayed in Lafayette Park in wire enclosures as were owls and eagles in other parks in the city.¹⁸ The confinement of these animals indicated the growing nationwide interest in science and zoology that would eventually lead to the establishment of the National Zoological Park. The park system in Washington also showcased exotic plants propagated in the Botanical Garden and federal greenhouses. These plants were cultivated at a central compound, south of the Mall, then seasonally transplanted throughout various reservations. Terra-cotta or cast-iron markers on each tree informed the public of its species.

The specimens in the park were protected by tall iron fences and a watchman equipped with a bicycle who was paid to guard and maintain the park during daylight hours and lock the gates at nightfall. Mary Beale, whose family occupied the Decatur House from 1872 to the 1950s, recounted being locked in the park one night after hours with her suitor and future husband, George Bakhmateff, secretary and later ambassador of the Russian Embassy. As the two

¹⁷ Annual Report . . ., 1872, 6-7.

¹⁸ Annual Report . . ., 1875, 12.

climbed the fence in the darkness, she recalled the angry glare of her father, military hero, frontiersman, and diplomat, Edward Fitzgerald Beale, from the second-floor window of the Decatur House.

Appropriate for a square so enmeshed in the lives of foreign diplomats, the four statues erected in the corners of the park between 1891 and 1910 commemorate Europeans who aided the United States during the Revolutionary War. The first, erected in 1891, honors the Marquis de Lafayette, whose historic visit in 1824 gave the park its name. This statue group was originally intended for a site south of the Jackson statue, in the center of the park on the Pennsylvania Avenue side. After its pedestal was constructed, however, the commissioners realized that its location there would obscure L'Enfant's 16th Street vista. Therefore, the pedestal was relocated and the statue erected in its current location at the southeast corner of the park. The subbase left bare by the removal of the pedestal was converted into a flower bed.¹⁹ At the entrance to the park at this corner two granite piers were erected with arc gas lamps upon ornamental iron lamp-posts.²⁰ Although the statues honoring Maj. Gen. Comte Jean de Rochambeau in the southwest corner and Maj. Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben in the northwest were dedicated with grand ceremonies, the Lafayette statue was unveiled without fanfare. The same year it was installed, however, Leslie's Popular Monthly featured a diagram of the park showing not only the location of the new statue, but also the footprints of the each of the buildings facing the park. With the diagram a list of the current and former occupants of each building showed the caliber of the neighborhood's society. Among the occupants listed were some of the most influential people in the country, including statesmen, military heroes, business leaders, royalty, inventors, and poets.²¹

By 1902, the costs to improve the park far exceeded the \$1,000 allocated annually for its upkeep. The Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, lobbied to have this sum doubled since the reservation was "the most highly improved and the most centrally situated small park in the city . . . seen and used by more people than any other."²² This peak in visitation corresponded with a shift in both the social climate of the city and general perceptions about the function of urban parks. The city's expanding streetcar system and the advent of the automobile allowed nature seekers to venture farther away to Rock Creek Park, the 1,500-acre wildlife refuge and pleasure ground established in 1890. By the 1890s, Lafayette Square was especially accessible, having streetcar lines to the north along H Street and to the south along Pennsylvania Avenue. As residents of the square moved to larger homes in fashionable neighborhoods in the growing northwest quadrant, and the residences facing the park were gradually replaced by commercial and office buildings. In 1894, the Rodgers house was demolished to make way for the Lafayette Square Opera House, built in the Neoclassical style that would soon eclipse the exuberant Victorian style. The theater became a center of Washington culture, featuring plays, ballet, and opera performed by entertainers such as Sarah Bernhardt, Al Jolsen, and Will Rogers. Native Washingtonian Helen Hayes was

¹⁹ Olszewski, 17.

²⁰ Annual Report . . ., 1892, 3392-3.

²¹ Bullock, 66-67.

²² Annual Report . . ., 1902, 2841.

"discovered" at the Lafayette Square Opera House when she performed on its stage at the age of 5.²³ The Dolley Madison House was acquired in the late 1880s by the Cosmos Club, which later purchased the Tayloe House and connected the two with a modern wing.

The park landscape was adapted to meet the changing needs of the community. In response to citizen outcry, the OPB&G reluctantly removed the tall iron fences in 1889 to "democratize" the park. The exotic animals had already been removed when Congress stopped allocating money to feed them in the 1870s. Dense growth was also cut back to insure more visibility and curb criminal activity. Crime continued to be a concern in the open parks, however, and eventually the watchmen became officially known as park police and were authorized to make arrests. In 1897 the gas lamps were replaced with electric to prevent criminal and "immoral" activity in the parks at night.²⁴

Washington gained national prominence as its centennial approached. As a result, Michigan Sen. James McMillan chaired a commission formed in 1901 to examine Washington's park system and plan for its improvement and development. In 1902 the commission, comprised of world-renowned designers, published its influential report, The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia.²⁵ The elaborate city-wide proposals were inspired by L'Enfant's plan as well as the City Beautiful Movement popularized by the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Although only a small portion of the commission's plans were executed, they influenced the development of the city over the next four decades and had a major impact on Lafayette Square. Responding to a need for more buildings to house the growing federal government, the commission recommended replacing the residences around Lafayette Square with federal office buildings designed in the Neoclassical style espoused by the City Beautiful Movement.

Most of the citywide changes spurred by the McMillan report were not realized until after the 1910 formation of its watchdog, the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA). Lafayette Square did not feel the effects of the report until World War I. In 1917, Congress authorized the erection of an annex to the Treasury Building along the entire length of Square 221. With the approval of the CFA, Cass Gilbert designed the annex with a cornice line "carefully fixed to preserve the dignity of the White House." Although the building was intended to extend from Pennsylvania Avenue to H Street, only the southern third of it was erected on the site of the Victorian Freedman's Savings Bank that was demolished in 1899. A year later, the War Risk Insurance Building, or Veteran's Administration, was erected on the site of the old Arlington Hotel. Built "in the midst of war times and the urgent need of office space," the Veteran's Administration builders used plans that had been commissioned for a new Arlington Hotel, a project that had gone bankrupt in the early stages of construction. Constructed under these odd circumstances, the building conflicted with the scale and aesthetic of the McMillan Plan for the square, much to the chagrin of the CFA.²⁶

²³ Goode, Capital Losses, 363.

²⁴ Annual Reports . . ., passim.

²⁵ Moore, passim.

²⁶ Kohler, 81.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building, built on the northwest corner of the square in 1923 after the nation had "returned to normalcy," was more to the CFA's liking. Also designed by Gilbert, it was described as a "striking example of modern classical architecture, which finds expression in the newer public buildings of the national capital."²⁷ The modern building replaced Corcoran's estate and Slidell's attached townhouse. The second government building of "harmonious and pleasing design" in the CFA scheme to create a uniform facade of white columned buildings around the square, it would also be the last.

Marie Beale, who lived on the square from 1903 to 1954 as the last and longest resident of the Decatur House, saw the erection of these buildings in a different light. She wrote, "In the opening decades of the twentieth century, Lafayette Square became suddenly more conscious of its past when new buildings of modern design invaded the neighborhood."²⁸ Although Beale continued to host an annual diplomatic reception throughout the first decades of the twentieth century, she realized the square had reached the end of an era as her neighbors homes were one-by-one demolished--such as the Richardsonian Romanesque houses for John Hay and Henry Adams replaced in 1927 by the restrained and classical Hay-Adams Hotel--or sold for use as offices for organizations such as the American Council on Education, the Brookings Institution, and the League of Nations Association.

The federal building program around Lafayette Square was largely forgotten after the CFA opted to develop the Federal Triangle area in the 1930s. The fate of Lafayette Square was brought to the forefront once again, however, in the late 1950s. In 1950, Congress authorized the General Services Administration to acquire any land it deemed necessary for federal office buildings, and in 1958 it approved plans to erect a court of claims building on Madison Place and a new executive office building on Jackson Place. To save the Decatur House and the history it represented from the fate of its neighbors, Marie Beale had left it to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1954, and in 1957 legislation was proposed to make the park and several of the buildings facing it historic landmarks. Marie Beale published a book in 1954 giving a history of the house and square in hopes of arousing public interest in its preservation. Describing the significance of Lafayette Square, she wrote:

Here was the common meeting ground of so many historical personages that it could be called, perhaps, the center of the political history of the nation. More than any single spot in America, this little plot of ground was still animate with the past, still quietly redolent of bygone days, still preserving the faint echo of the footsteps of those who led the country to greatness.²⁹

The dilemma of the CFA to approve the design for the new buildings while appeasing preservationists was settled in 1962 when President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy joined the debate and expressed an interest in preserving the historic

²⁷ Caemmerer 508-09.

²⁸ Beale, 115.

²⁹ Beale, 133.

residential character of the square. The McMillan ideal was discarded altogether in architect John Carl Warnecke's plan of the 1960s which retained the historic scale of the former residences facing Madison and Jackson places. The Court of Claims and New Executive Office Building were placed behind the residential streetscape, set back far enough to allow courtyards behind the smaller buildings that would be used for small government agencies. To retain the residential scale, several taller buildings that had been built between the remaining historic homes were razed, including the Lafayette Square Opera House, then called the Belasco Theatre, which was demolished in 1964. The redevelopment of Lafayette Square showed a pivotal shift in attitude toward the preservation of historic urban fabric and the adaptive reuse of buildings.³⁰

As the character of the square changed drastically in the twentieth century, the landscape was adapted accordingly. While the McMillan Commission prompted some changes in the architecture around the square in the 1920s, its effect on the park was not realized until the 1930s when Downing's Victorian scheme was replaced with a more formal axial design in keeping with the City Beautiful ideals. Although the Victorian watchman's lodge was replaced by a simpler, classically proportioned structure in 1914, the meandering path design was not replaced until 1937 when the National Park Service, in charge of the parks in the city from 1933 to the present, oversaw Works Progress Administration laborers in redeveloping most of the parks in the historic city. The new path design, which remains in place for the most part today, consists of an oval inscribed in a rectangle with wide rectangular panels along the 16th Street axis. All of the statues and many of the trees remained in place, but the urns were relocated to the south side flanking the flower panel on axis with 16th Street. Despite the more formal and open design, the park maintained its natural charm. A Works Progress Administration writer described it in 1937: "The ancient columnar oaks bordering the park are always impressive, but in an early summer's dusk, the heavy lemon scent of southern magnolias is truly more representative of the place."³¹

As part of the Warnecke plan for Lafayette Square, the park was restored in the 1960s during First Lady Ladybird Johnson's initiative to beautify the city's parks. The Old Dominion Foundation, founded by Paul Mellon, contributed funds to refurbish the park. During the seven-month reconstruction, in 1969, the park was encircled by plywood boards painted by local students and artists with scenes from Lafayette Square history. When the boards were removed, the park reopened with new brick walks and two large elliptical pools with fountains. Although the path layouts remained basically the same, several new ones were cut to create more informally landscaped areas akin to Downing's plan.

As the square was surrounded by government buildings, the function of the park became more official, and it was used for special national events. During the 1930s the National Christmas Tree was located in the park and various organizations planted trees bearing memorial plaques. Arts-and-crafts shows were held in the park, and annual wreath-laying ceremonies honored the leaders portrayed in the park's statues. In addition to the official events, the park was increasingly used in the 1960s as a setting for Civil Rights parades and rallies. Because of this proliferation of protesters, the park is widely referred to as Peace

³⁰ Gutheim, 294.

³¹ Federal Writers Project, 650-51.

Park, despite the fact that all five of its statues honor military heroes.

The groups protesting a gamut of issues gather in the park for the same reasons Stephen and Susan Decatur chose it for their home--its visible location, virtually in the president's front yard. While many demonstrations are held on specified days with permission from the National Park Service, more persistent protesters maintain continuous vigils with elaborate signs and displays. These protesters were so prevalent in the 1980s that park visitors complained that the semi-permanent signs of billboard proportions stationed along the south side of the park blocked the view of the White House. To alleviate this "landfill-like" appearance, the National Park Service passed a rule in 1984 limiting each protester to only one sign measuring less than 4' square, and requiring him to remain with the sign at all times.³² As a result several people inhabit the park with their signs on a full-time basis. Many of Washington's homeless people also reside in the park because of the rest room facilities and the greater security in the shadow of the White House.

In addition to the ever-present protesters and vagrants, the park draws visitors and residents to its grass and shade. Checkers tables on the west side of the park attract a constant flow of players, and the numerous benches and shaded lawn are used daily by workers from the nearby offices on lunch break. The segment of H street along the north side of the park is a designated parking place for tour buses, which pick up and discharge passengers visiting the White House and its environs.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. Overall dimensions: The rectangular reservation measures approximately 750' x 440' and covers about 7 acres.
- B. Materials:
 - 1. Pathways, paving: The park is surrounded by a brick sidewalk with widely spaced cutouts for street trees. Interior brick paths form a symmetrical pattern resembling an ellipse inscribed in a rectangle while two straight paths along the axis of 16th Street flanking large rectangular panels planted seasonally with flowers. Two additional parabolic paths connect the two sculpture groups in the south corners and the two in the north corners with the central square terrace.
 - 2. Vegetation:
 - a. Grass: All the large panels between the paths are sodded.
 - b. Trees, shrubs, hedges: A formal evergreen hedge surrounds the square terrace in the center of the park. The park also features many mature, widely spaced trees of a variety of species. Many have been planted as memorials honoring certain individuals.
 - c. Flowers, seasonal plantings: Seasonal flowers are planted in the

³² Lafayette Park File, NPS.

large rectangular panels north and south of the Jackson statue and in the circular mounds surrounding the four statues in the corners.

3. Structures:

- a. Fences: A tall iron spear fence dating to the nineteenth century surrounds the grassy mound upon which the Jackson statue stands.
- b. Benches: Standard cast-iron-frame wood-slat benches are situated along the park paths. Concrete chess tables with matching stools are located on the west side of the park.
- c. Statues, markers, monuments:
 - i. Equestrian Statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson, located in the center of the park, was designed by sculptor Clark Mills and erected in 1853. The 9'-tall, 12'-wide, and 15-ton bronze was the first equestrian statue cast in the United States. It portrays Jackson on a rearing horse with his hat raised as he reviewed his troops at the battle of New Orleans. The statue faces west and is set atop a plain granite pedestal on which is inscribed "Jackson" and "The Federal Union, It Must Be Preserved." Around the base of the statue are four cannons captured by Jackson at Pensacola, Florida. These were cast in Barcelona, Spain, in the mid eighteenth century, and each weighs 870 pounds.³³
 - ii. The ~~Maj.~~ ^{LT.} Gen. Comte Jean de Rochambeau, located in the southwest corner of the park, was designed by sculptor J. J. Fernand Hamar and erected in 1902. The 8'-tall bronze portrait sculpture of the Comte Jean Baptiste Donatien de Veneur de Rochambeau faces south and is set atop an ornate granite pedestal with a bronze allegorical group, symbolizing France coming to the aid of the United States, at his feet on the south face. The Rochambeau family coat of arms ornaments the west face of the pedestal, and the coat of arms of France, the east. On the north face is inscribed, "We have been contemporaries and fellow laborers in the cause of liberty and we have lived together as brothers should do in harmonious friendship--Washington to Rochambeau, February 1, 1794."
 - iii. Maj. Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, located at the northwest corner of the park was designed by sculptor Albert Jaegers and erected in 1910. The 8'-tall bronze portrait statue faces west and stands atop a massive granite pedestal ornamented with applied bronze ornament and bas-relief carvings. Large bronze allegorical groups are set on

³³ Goode, 377-78.

the northeast and southwest faces of the pedestal. On the northeast is Military Instruction, a seated warrior showing a youth how to use a sword; on the southwest is Commemoration, a woman and child grafting a branch onto a tree, symbolizing America's gratitude and acceptance of the Prussian who came to her aid. The front face of the pedestal features a lengthy inscription in bronze, and the southeast face, a plaque in relief honoring Col. William North and Maj. Benjamin Walker, Steuben's aides-de-camp.

- iv. Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, located in the northeast corner of the park was designed by sculptor Antoni Popiel and erected in 1910. The 8'-tall bronze portrait statue faces north and stands atop a granite pedestal. The north face bears the inscription "Kosciuszko" and features an eagle with outspread wings atop quarter globe above the inscription "Saratoga." The east side of the pedestal features a bronze sculpture group with Kosciuszko in an American uniform freeing a captured American soldier who represents the entire army. The south face bears the inscriptions, "And freedom shrieked as Kosciuszko fell," and "Erected by the Polish National Alliance of America and presented to the United States on behalf of the Polish American citizens May 11, 1910." Beneath this inscription an eagle struggles with a snake on a quarter globe showing Poland with the inscription "Raclawice" below. The west face of the pedestal features a fallen Kosciuszko commanding a soldier representing the Polish army.
- v. The portrait statue of Maj. Gen. Marquis Gilbert de Lafayette was designed by sculptors Jean Alexandre Joseph Falguiere and Marius Jean Antonin Mercie and architect Paul Pujol and was erected in 1891 in the southeast corner of the park. The standing Lafayette is 8' tall and 4' wide and faces south. It is mounted upon a 28'-tall granite pedestal featuring bronze sculpture groups on each face. On the south face, a seated female allegorical figure of United States raises a sword imploringly to the general. The east face features portrait statues of the Comte d'Estaing and the Comte de Grasse. On the west is a portrait group of the Comte de Rochambeau and the Chevalier du Portail. The north face includes two cherubs holding hands and indicating a cartouche on which is inscribed, "By the Congress in commemoration of the services rendered by General Lafayette and his compatriots during the struggle for independence of the United States of America."
- vi Two Navy Yard urns are located on each side of the path leading from the center of the southern edge of the park to the Jackson statue in the center. The 5'-tall, 4'-wide bronze urns were designed by the Ordnance Department of the U.

S. Navy Yard and erected in the park in 1872. They were included in the 1852 plans of the park by Andrew Jackson Downing. Originally placed on granite pedestals and located in the center of two flower beds east and west of the statue of Jackson, they were moved to their current location when the park was redesigned in 1936.³⁴

- d. Fountains, pools: Two large elliptical pools with jets are located on the east and west sides of the park.
- e. Lighting: Historic reproduction "Saratoga" lamps are evenly spaced along the walks.

5. Buildings:

- a. Lodge: In 1914, four identical lodges were erected in Lafayette, Lincoln, Franklin and Judiciary squares. Lafayette Park features the only remaining one. The simple, one-story, three-bay lodge contains a storeroom, a locker room and two rest rooms. Painted ivory, the stuccoed frame structure is ornamented with a wood lattice frame. A tall enclosure extends from the back of the lodge to the perimeter sidewalk.
- b. National Park Service Kiosk: Several yards southwest of the lodge is a small six-sided frame and glass information kiosk.

C. Site:

- 1. Character of surrounding structures: Flanked on the north and south by wide busy streets and on the east and west by quiet narrow streets, the park is both monumental and ceremonial as well as intimate and residential. The historic residential character of the neighborhood has been preserved to some extent by the three-story structures lining Jackson Place and most of Madison Place. The high-rise New Executive Office and Court of Claims buildings remain unobtrusive since they are set back from the three-story buildings in front. The buildings along H Street, with the exception of the St. John's Church and adjacent Ashburton House, are all twentieth-century mid- to high-rise structures. The south side of the park faces the White House and its grounds.
- 2. Traffic patterns: Vermont and Connecticut Avenues terminate on the northeast and northwest corners of the park. Two way traffic on H street travels along the north side of the park; Madison Place, a smaller, two-way street travels along the east side; two lanes of two-way traffic travel the horizontal segment of Pennsylvania Avenue along the south side, and Jackson Place is one-way northbound on the west side.
- 3. Vistas: This park features several clear vistas: from the northwest corner

³⁴ Goode, Outdoor Sculpture, 371-80.

up Connecticut Avenue to Farragut Square, from the center up Sixteenth Street to Scott Circle, and from the northeast corner up Vermont Avenue to McPherson Square. Naturally, the park offers an excellent view of the White House.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Maps:

Boschke, A. "Topographical Map of the District of Columbia surveyed in the years '57, '58, and '59."

District of Columbia Board of Public Works. "Exhibit Chart of Improved Street and Avenues." 1872.

Ellicott, Andrew. "Plan of the City of Washington." 1792.

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Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. "Plan of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, showing the Public Reservations." Prepared by Orville E. Babcock. 1871.

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. "Map of the City of Washington showing the Public Reservations Under Control of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds." 1884, 1887, and 1894.

B. Park plans: See Supplemental Information below for a list of attached plans. Additional plans are located at the Office of Land Use, National Capital Region.

C. Early views:

1816: Benjamin Latrobe's drawing of St. John's Church with Lafayette Square in background.

1900s: View of Lafayette Square (Green, 67).

1903: Photographs of statues of Andrew Jackson, Lafayette, and Rochambeau (Annual Report..., 1903).

1922: Photograph of Hay residence with Lafayette Square in background (Commission of Fine Arts, xv).

D. Bibliography:

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Leisenring, L. Morris. "Lament for Lafayette Square." AIA Journal (February 1961), 25-35.

Moore, Charles. Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1902.

National Archives and Records Administration, Record Groups 42 and 66 (NARA RG42 and RG66).

Olszewski, George. Lafayette Park. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1964.

"Trees and Shrubs of Lafayette Square." U.S. Office of National Capital Parks, Washington, D.C. 1942.

Reservation Files. Office of Land Use. National Capital Region. National Park Service.

Prepared by: Elizabeth Barthold
Project Historian
National Park Service
1993

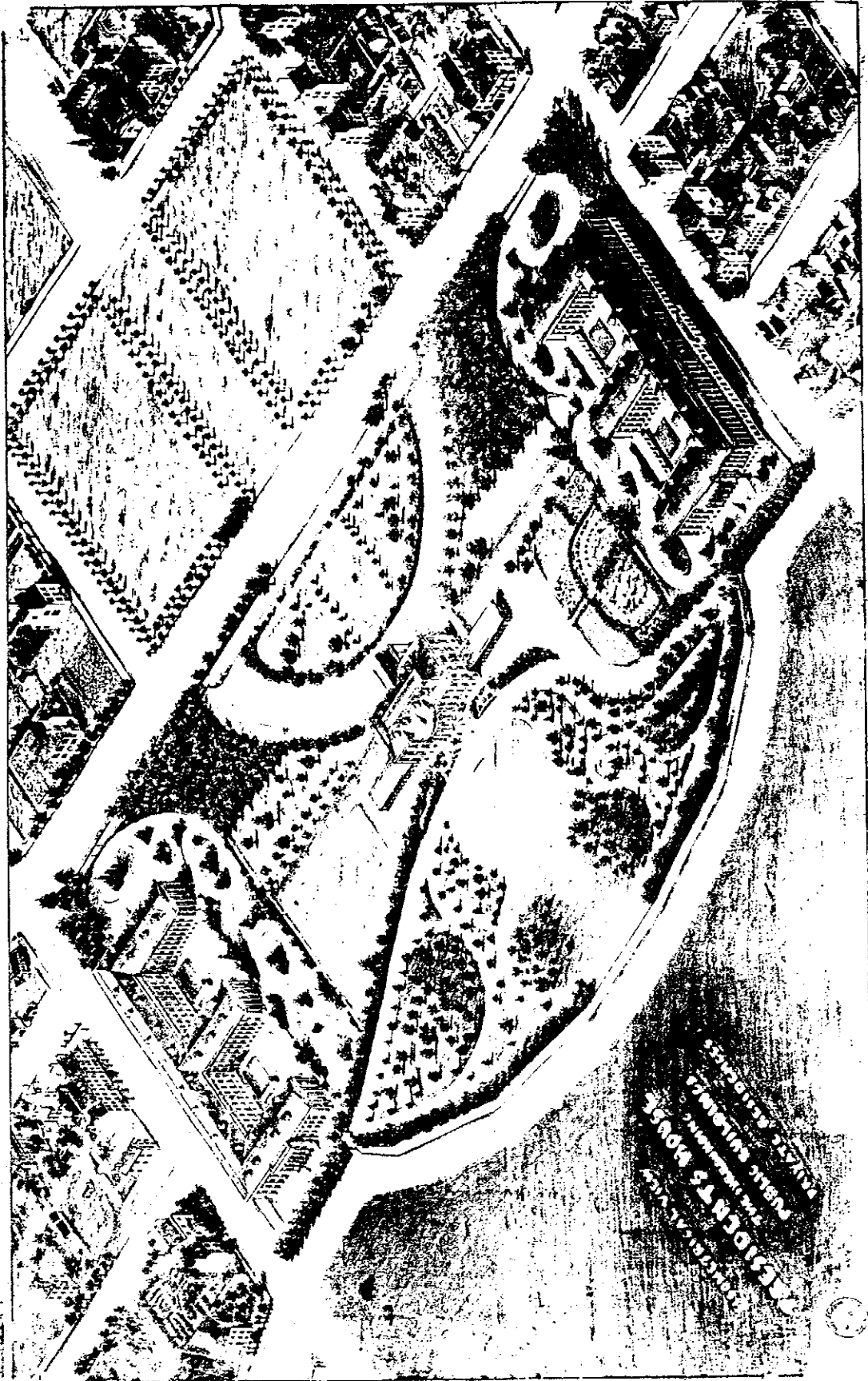
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

The Plan of Washington, D.C., project was carried out from 1990-93 by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division, Robert J. Kapsch, chief. The project sponsors were the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation Inc. of Washington, D.C.; the Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, which provided Historic Preservation Fund monies; the National Capital Region and its White House Liaison office, NPS; and the National Park Foundation Inc.

HABS historian Sara Amy Leach was the project leader and Elizabeth J. Barthold was project historian. Architectural delineators were: Robert Arzola, HABS; Julianne Jorgensen, University of Maryland; Robert Juskevich, Catholic University of America; Sandra M. E. Leiva, US/ICOMOS-Argentina; and Tomasz Zweich, US/ICOMOS-Poland, Board of Historical Gardens and Palace Conservation. Katherine Grandine served as a data collector. The photographs are by John McWilliams, Atlanta, except for the aerial views, which are by Jack E. Boucher, HABS, courtesy of the U.S. Park Police - Aviation Division.

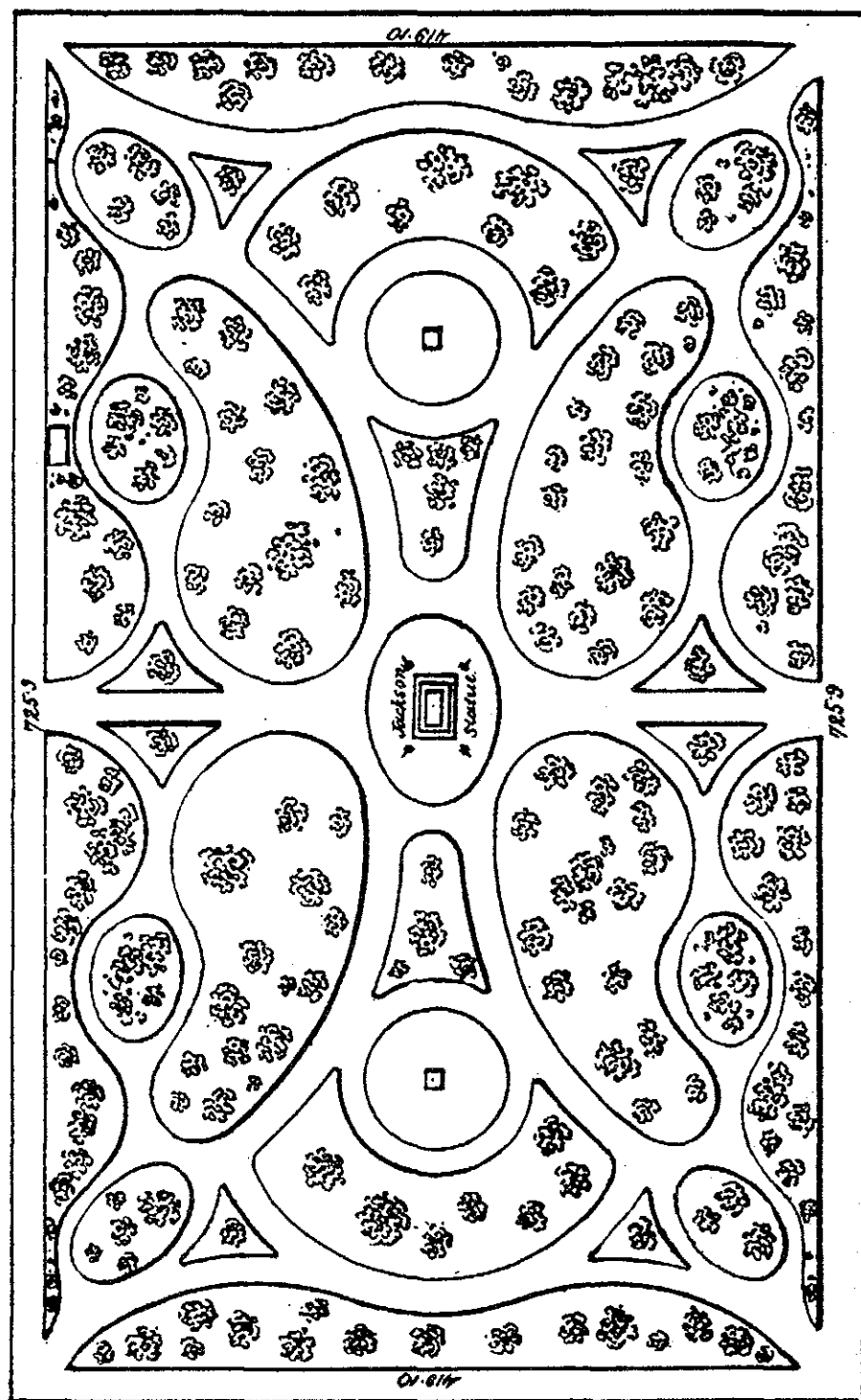
PART V. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

- | | | |
|------------|--------|---|
| Page 19 | 1850s: | Isometrical view of the President's House (Maps and Geography Division, Library of Congress). |
| Page 20 | 1876: | Park Plan shows placement of trees and shrubbery, undulating path configuration (similar to Downing's design), Jackson statue, urns and lodge. ("Government Reservations within the City Boundaries," <u>City Lots</u> , Real Estate Atlas, NARA RG42 230). |
| Page 21 | 1885: | Plan shows minor changes as well as the locations of gas pipes and lamps, sewers and drains (<u>Annual Report</u> . . . , 1885). |
| Page 22 | 1891: | Diagram of Lafayette Park and its Surroundings. <u>Leslie's Popular Monthly</u> . (Duprey, 66-67). |
| Page 23-26 | 1905: | Plan showing locations of trees with accompanying list of species (<u>Annual Report</u> . . . , 1905). |
| Page 27 | 1937: | Diagram of Lafayette Park after reconditioning of 1936-37 shows new linear path design (Olszewski). |
| Page 28-30 | 1942: | Diagram of plantings in "Trees and Shrubs of Lafayette Square." U.S. Office of National Capital Parks, Washington, D.C. |
| Page 31 | 1960s: | Redevelopment plan by John Carl Warnecke and Associates. |



LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

North H. St.



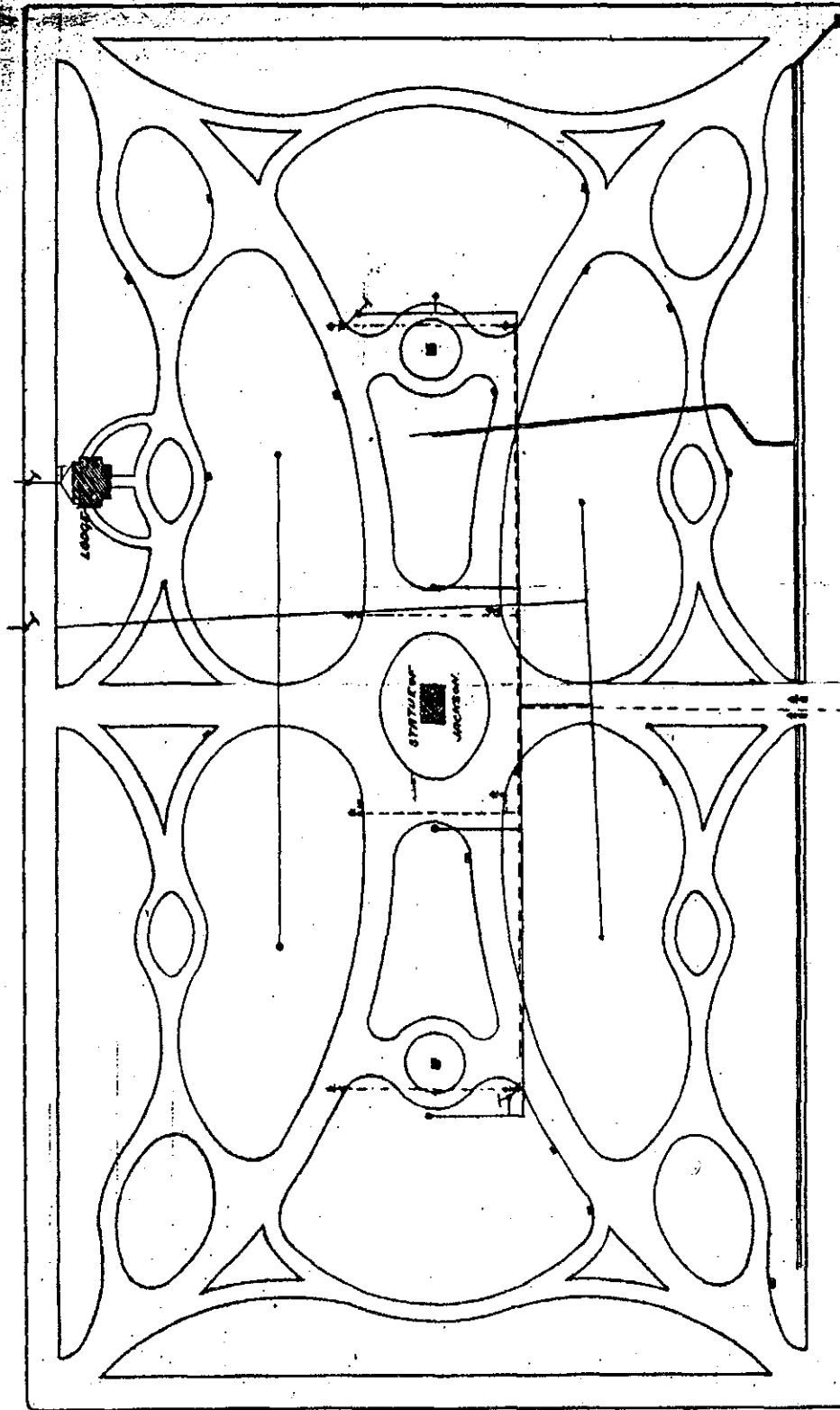
President's Square.

254 St. W.

254 St. W.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

H. ST. N.W.



EXPLANATION	
—	GAS PIPES
—	LAMPS
—	SOIL DRAIN
—	STOP COCKS
—	WATER PIPES & WASHERS
—	SEWER TRAYS

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
INCHES
SCALE

PENN. AVE.

To accompany Annual Report of Officer
in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

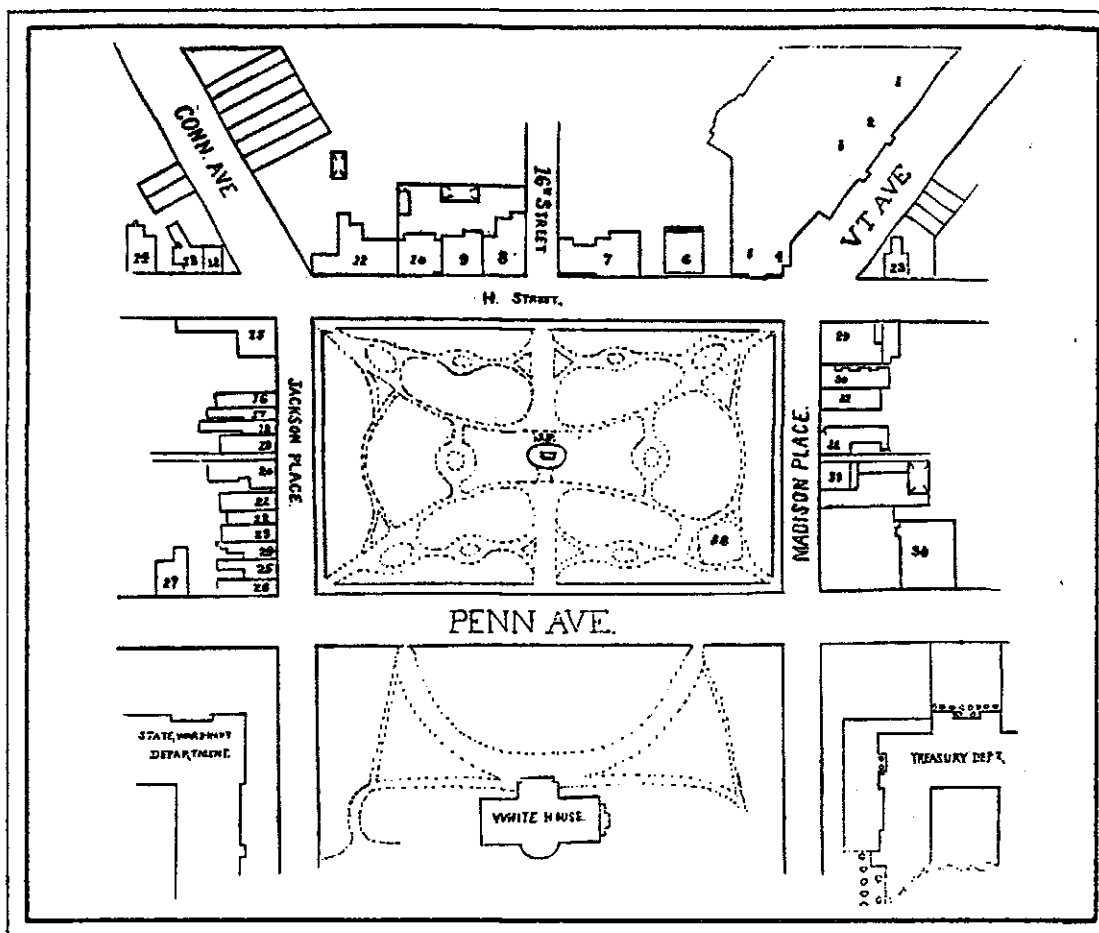


DIAGRAM OF LAFAYETTE PARK AND ITS SURROUNDINGS
From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, April, 1891

KEY TO DIAGRAM

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 constitute what is now the Arlington Hotel. The following names indicate former or present residents:

1. Reverdy Johnson, Senator and Minister to England; James Buchanan and Benjamin Harrison, Presidents-elect; Patti; Kalakaua; Dom Pedro; the Prince of Wales.
2. William L. Marcy, Secretary of War and Secretary of State.
3. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War and Secretary of State.
4. Charles Sumner.
5. Senator Pomeroy.
6. Lord Ashburton; Sir Bulwer Lytton and his son, "Owen Meredith."
7. St. John's Church, Episcopal, built for Madison, and attended by all the Presidents prior to Lincoln.
8. John Hay, poet and historian.
9. Henry Adams, author, grandson of John Quincy Adams.
10. Thomas Ritchie, President Polk's editor; Senator John Slidell; Walter A. Wood, inventor and manufacturer (present occupant).
11. Daniel Webster; Mr. Montholon, French Minister; William Corcoran, philanthropist (last occupant).
12. Admiral Shubrick (last occupant).
13. Judge Bancroft Davis, Secretary of State and Minister to Germany (present occupant).
14. George Bancroft (last occupant).
15. Commodore Stephen Decatur; Henry Clay; Martin Van Buren, Vice-president; John Gadsby; Edward Livingston, Secretary of State; George M. Dallas, Vice-president; General Beale (present occupant).
16. William L. Marcy, Secretary of War; Representative Newberry, of Michigan; James G. Blaine, Senator; Representative William L. Scott (present occupant).
17. Charles C. Glover, banker (present occupant).

18. William Murtagh, editor; General Frank Steele (present occupant).
19. Major-general J. G. Parke.

20. Commodore Stockton; Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury under Van Buren; John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury under Tyler; General Daniel E. Sickles; Vice-president Schuyler Colfax; Washington McLean, editor Cincinnati Enquirer.

21. Mrs. James Blair, daughter of General Jesup.
22. Senator Gorman; George F. Appleby (present occupant).

23. Admiral Alden; Major Henry R. Rathbone; General N. L. Anderson; Senator Dolph (present occupant).

24. Mrs. Green, daughter of Admiral Dahlgren; Colonel William H. Philip.
25. John McLean, Cincinnati Enquirer.

26. Peter Parker, Minister to China; Bureau of American Republics, William E. Curtis, chief.

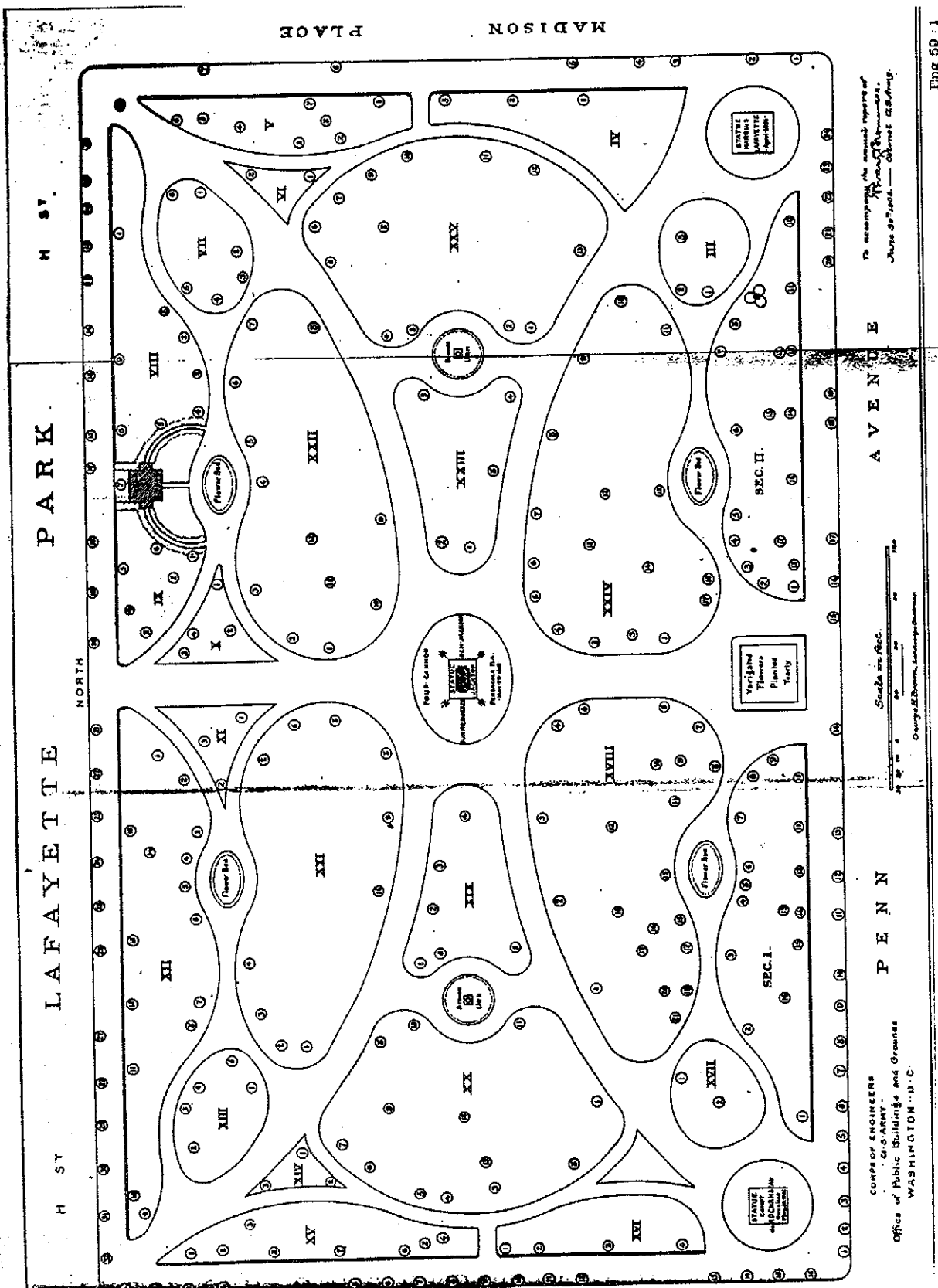
27. Francis P. Blair; Montgomery Blair; Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury. (General W. T. Sherman was married in this house.)
28. Rev. Smith Pyne; Commodore Morris.

29. James Madison; Mrs. Dolly Madison; Commodore Wilkes; General McClellan; Cosmos Club (present occupant).

30. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury.
31. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll.

32. Ogle Tayloe; Admiral Paulding; Senator Dqn. Cameron (present occupant).

33. Henry Clay, Secretary of State; John C. Calhoun, Vice-president; Washington Club; William H. Seward, Secretary of State; James G. Blaine, Secretary of State. (Key was shot by Sickles in front of this house.)
34. United States Attorney-general's office.
35. Jackson's equestrian statue.
36. Lafayette's monument.



LAFAYETTE PARK.

Section 1.			
2, and 14	Silver maple	Acer saccharinum	Native deciduous tree.
and 8	Red maple	Acer rubrum	Do.
	Japan quince	Cydonia japonica	Foreign deciduous shrub.
	Honeysuckle shrub	Lonicera tartarica	Do.
	Paulownia	Paulownia imperialis	Do.
and 9	Oriental fir	Picea orientalis	Foreign evergreen tree.
and 11	European linden	Tilia enropea	Foreign deciduous tree.
	American holly	Ilex opaca	Native evergreen tree.
	Red ash	Fraxinus pubescens	Native deciduous tree.
Section 2.			
and 18	Oriental fir	Picea orientalis	Foreign evergreen tree.
	Arbor vite	Tbija occidentalis	Native evergreen shrub.
	Flowering dogwood	Cornus florida	Native deciduous tree.
	Wild black cherry	Prunus serotina	Do.
	Virginia fringe tree	Chionanthus virginica	Native deciduous shrub.
	Weigela	Weigela amabilis	Foreign deciduous shrub.
	Garland-flowered spirea	Spiraea prunifolia	Do.
	American azalea	Azalia nndiflora	Native deciduous shrub.
	Rough-leaved Dentzia	Deutzia scabra	Foreign deciduous shrub.
9	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
10, 11, 13, 14, and 16	American elm	Ulmus americana	Native deciduous tree.
12 and 15	American holly	Ilex opaca	Native evergreen tree.
17	Honeysuckle shrub	Lonicera tartarica	Foreign deciduous shrub.
Section 3.			
1 and 2	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
3	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum	Native deciduous tree.
Section 4.			
1	Silver maple	Acer saccharinum	Native deciduous tree.
2	Red ash	Fraxinus pubescens	Do.
3	American elm	Ulmus americana	Do.
Section 5.			
1	Silver maple	Acer saccharinum	Native deciduous tree.
2	Japan snowball shrub	Viburnum plicatum	Foreign deciduous shrub.
3	American holly	Ilex opaca	Native evergreen tree.
4	American green ash	Fraxinus viridis	Native deciduous tree.
5	Syrian hibiscus	Hibiscus syriacus	Foreign deciduous shrub.
6	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
7	American elm	Ulmus americana	Native deciduous tree.
8	Purple-flowered magnolia	Magnolia obovata	Foreign deciduous shrub.
Section 6.			
1	English golden yew	Taxus baccata aurea	Foreign evergreen tree.
2	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
Section 7.			
1, 3, 5, and 6	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
2	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum	Native deciduous tree.
4	Camperdown weeping elm	Ulmus scabra pendula	Foreign deciduous tree.
Section 8.			
1, 7, and 9	American elm	Ulmus americana	Native deciduous tree.
2 and 3	Garland-flowered Spirea	Spiraea prunifolia	Foreign deciduous shrub.
4	Silver maple	Acer saccharinum	Native deciduous tree.
5 and 6	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
8	Hemlock fir	Tsuga canadensis	Native evergreen tree.
Section 9.			
1 and 4	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
2	Purple-flowered magnolia	Magnolia obovata	Foreign deciduous shrub.
3	Hemlock fir	Tsuga canadensis	Native evergreen tree.
5	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum	Native deciduous tree.
6	American Arbor vite	Thuja occidentalis	Native evergreen shrub.
Section 10.			
1	Japan cedar	Cryptomeria japonica	Foreign evergreen tree.
2 and 3	Irish yew	Taxus baccata fastigiata	Foreign evergreen shrub.
4	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Do.
Section 11.			
1	Bull bay tree	Magnolia grandiflora	Native evergreen tree.
2	Mock orange	Philadelphus coronaria	Foreign deciduous shrub.
3	Irish yew	Taxus baccata fastigiata	Foreign evergreen shrub.
Section 12.			
1 and 8	English yew	Taxus baccata	Foreign evergreen tree.
2 and 7	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
3	Reeve's Spirea	Spiraea reevesiana	Foreign deciduous shrub.
4	Honeysuckle shrub	Lonicera tartarica	Do.
5	Common privet	Ligustrum vulgare	Foreign evergreen shrub.
6	Japan quince	Cydonia japonica	Foreign deciduous shrub.
9	American Arbor vite	Tbija occidentalis	Native evergreen shrub.
10, 11, and 12	American elm	Ulmus americana	Native deciduous tree.
13	Virginia fringe tree	Chionanthus virginica	Native deciduous shrub.
14	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum	Do.
Section 13.			
1	English yew	Taxus baccata	Foreign evergreen tree.
2	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.

APPENDIX D D D—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. 2763

LAFAYETTE PARK—Continued.

Numbers.	Common name.	Botanical name.	Designation.
Section 13—Cont'd.			
	Honeysuckle shrub	Lonicera tartarica	Foreign deciduous shrub.
	Garland-flowered Spirea	Spirea prunifolia	Do.
	Rough-leaved Dentzia	Dentzia scabra	Do.
Section 14.			
and 2	English golden yew	Taxus baccata anrea	Foreign evergreen tree.
	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
Section 15.			
and 2	American Arbor vitae	Thuja occidentalis	Native evergreen shrub.
	Irish yew	Taxus baccata fastigi- ata	Foreign evergreen shrub.
	Japan quince	Cydonia japonica	Foreign deciduous shrub.
	Spanish oak	Quercus digitata	Native deciduous tree.
	Silver maple	Acer saccharinum	Do.
	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum	Do.
	American elm	Ulmus americana	Do.
Section 16.			
2, and 3	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum	Native deciduous tree.
	American elm	Ulmus americana	Do.
Section 17.			
	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
	Bald cypress	Taxodium distichum	Native deciduous tree.
Section 18.			
12, and 14	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum	Native deciduous tree.
3, and 10	Silver maple	Acer saccharinum	Do.
6, and 7	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
	Purple-flowered magnolia	Magnolia obovata	Foreign deciduous shrub.
	Hemlock fir	Tsuga canadensis	Native evergreen tree.
	Fringe tree	Chionanthus virginica	Native deciduous shrub.
	European larch	Larix europea	Foreign deciduous shrub.
and 21	American arbor vitae	Thuja occidentalis	Native evergreen shrub.
and 20	Colorado blue spruce	Picea pungens	Native evergreen tree.
18, and 19	Nordmann's silver fir	Abies nordmanniana	Foreign evergreen tree.
Section 19.			
	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
	White pine	Pinus strobus	Native evergreen shrub.
	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum	Native deciduous tree.
	Spanish chestnut	Castanea vesca	Foreign deciduous tree.
	English oak	Quercus robur	Do.
	Golden bell shrub	Foreythia viridissima	Foreign deciduous shrub.
Section 20.			
and 7	Silver maple	Acer saccharinum	Native deciduous tree.
	Southern catalpa	Catalpa bignonioides	Do.
	Large-flowered magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	Native evergreen tree.
	Irish yew	Taxus baccata fastigiata	Foreign evergreen shrub.
	Norway maple	Acer platanoides	Foreign deciduous tree.
and 12	Ash-leaved maple	Negundo aceroides	Native deciduous tree.
	Purple-leaved beech	Fagus sylvatica pur- purea	Foreign deciduous tree.
	American holly	Ilex opaca	Native evergreen tree.
and 11	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
	Fringe tree	Chionanthus virginica	Native deciduous shrub.
Section 21.			
and 9	Silver maple	Acer saccharinum	Native deciduous tree.
	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
and 4	Horse chestnut	Æsculus hippocastanum	Foreign deciduous tree.
	Bald cypress	Taxodium distichum	Native deciduous tree.
and 7	Large-flowered magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	Native evergreen tree.
	Hemlock fir	Tsuga canadensis	Native evergreen shrub.
	European hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	Foreign deciduous shrub.
Section 22.			
and 7	Box	Buxus sempervirens	Foreign evergreen shrub.
and 4	Large-flowered magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	Native evergreen tree.
	White pine	Pinus strobus	Do.
	American linden	Tilia americana	Native deciduous tree.

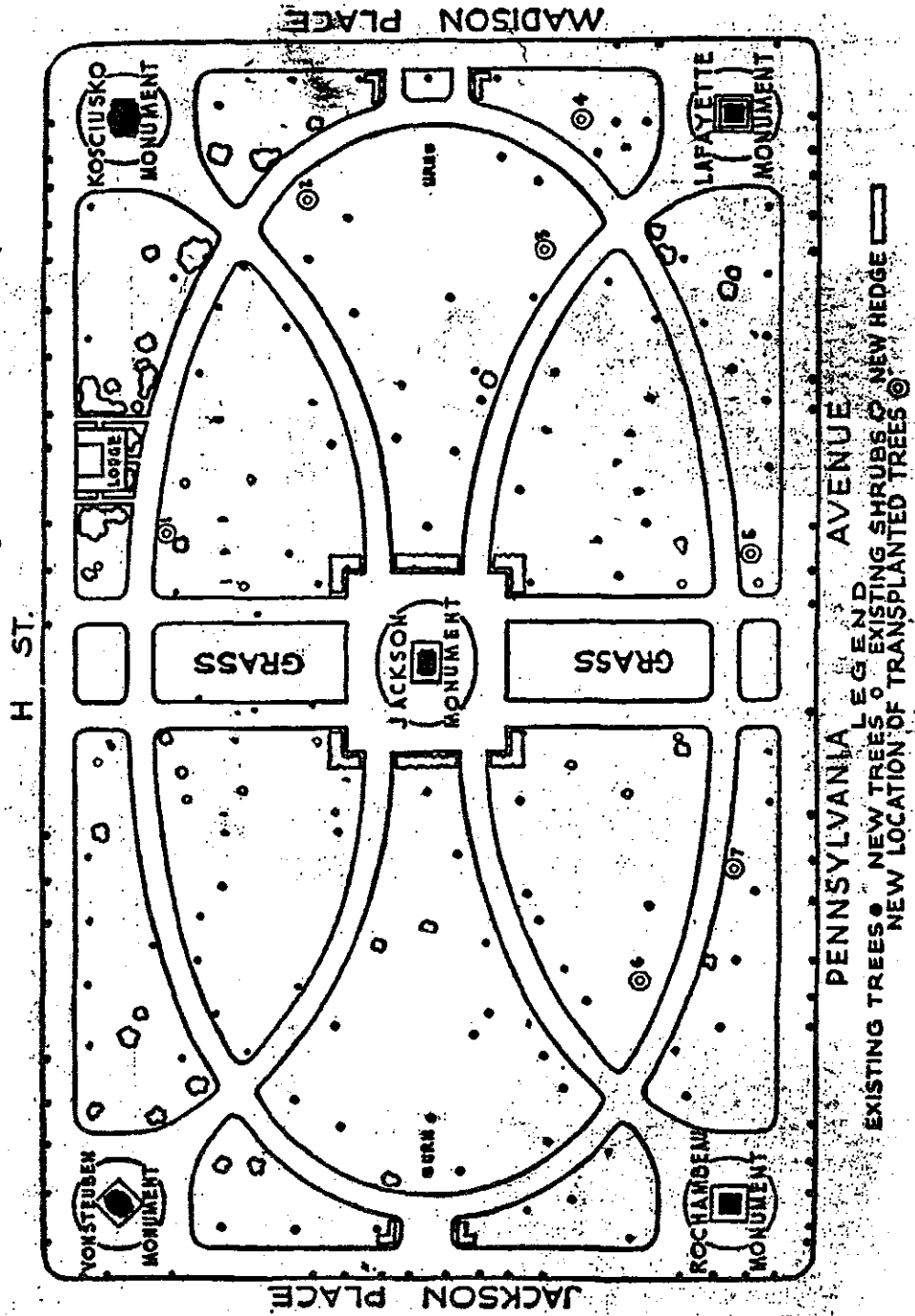
2764 REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY.

LAFAYETTE PARK—Continued.

Numbers.	Common name.	Botanical name.	Designation.
<i>Section 22—Cont'd.</i>			
8 and 9.....	European ash.....	Fraxinus excelsior.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
10.....	Norway spruce fir.....	Picea excelsa.....	Foreign evergreen tree.
11.....	Cedar of Lebanon.....	Cedrus libani.....	Do.
12.....	Sugar maple.....	Acer saccharum.....	Native deciduous tree.
<i>Section 23.</i>			
1.....	Japan cedar.....	Cryptomeria japonica.....	Foreign evergreen tree.
2 and 4.....	Box.....	Buxus sempervirens.....	Foreign evergreen shrub.
3.....	Fern-leaved beech.....	Fagus heterophylla.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
5.....	American beech.....	Fagus ferruginea.....	Native deciduous tree.
<i>Section 24.</i>			
1 and 3.....	Box.....	Buxus sempervirens.....	Foreign evergreen shrub.
2 and 4.....	Purple-flowered magnolia.....	Magnolia obovata.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
6.....	Hemlock fir.....	Tsuga canadensis.....	Native evergreen tree.
7, 8, 9, 10 and 14.....	Silver maple.....	Acer saccharinum.....	Native deciduous shrub.
11.....	Horse chestnut.....	Aesculus hippocastanum.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
12.....	White pine.....	Pinus strobus.....	Native evergreen tree.
13.....	Sugar maple.....	Acer saccharum.....	Native deciduous tree.
15.....	American white birch.....	Betula populifolia.....	Do.
16.....	Reeves spirea.....	Spiraea reevesiana.....	Foreign deciduous shrub.
17.....	English holly.....	Ilex aquifolium.....	Foreign evergreen tree.
<i>Section 25.</i>			
1.....	European ash.....	Fraxinus excelsior.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
2 and 3.....	Irish yew.....	Taxus baccata fastigiata.....	Foreign evergreen tree.
4.....	Sugar maple.....	Acer saccharum.....	Native deciduous tree.
5.....	Nordmann's silver fir.....	Abies nordmanniana.....	Foreign evergreen tree.
6, 7, and 9.....	Oriental spruce fir.....	Picea orientalis.....	Do.
8.....	Ash-leaved maple.....	Negundo aceroides.....	Native deciduous tree.
10 and 11.....	Norway maple.....	Acer platanoides.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
12.....	American beech.....	Fagus ferruginea.....	Native deciduous tree.
13.....	Hemlock fir.....	Tsuga canadensis.....	Native evergreen tree.

[Trees planted near curb line of streets bounding Lafayette Park.]

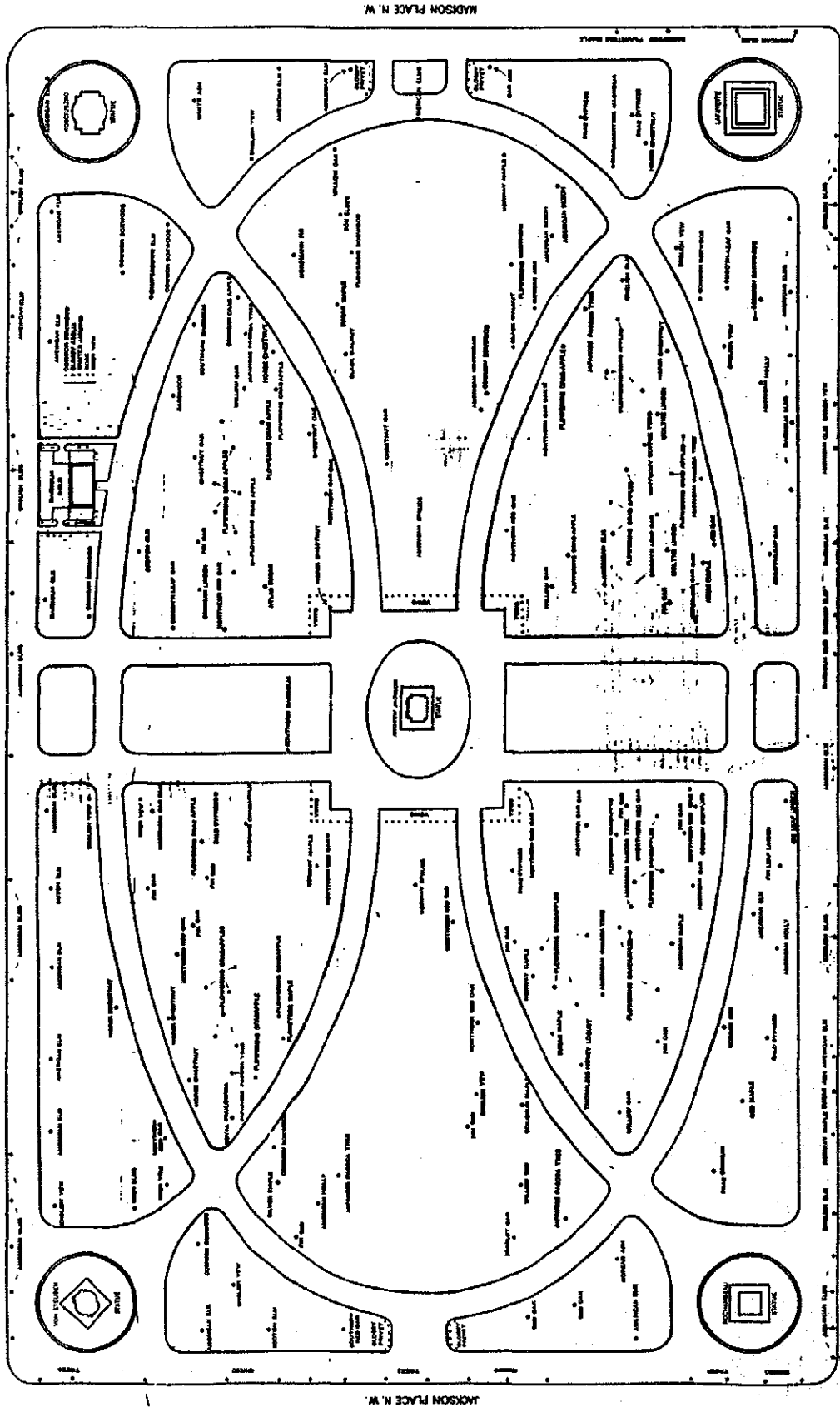
Location.	Common name.	Botanical name.	Designation.
<i>Pennsylvania avenue, between Rochambeau and Lafayette statues (from west to east):</i>			
1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 14, 15, 17, and 18.....	American elm.....	Ulmus americana.....	Native deciduous tree.
5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.....	European elm.....	Ulmus campestris.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
8.....	Norway maple.....	Acer platanoides.....	Do.
9.....	Red ash.....	Fraxinus pubescens.....	Native deciduous tree.
19.....	Green ash.....	Fraxinus viridis.....	Do.
<i>From Lafayette Statue to H street north:</i>			
1, 2, and 8.....	American elm.....	Ulmus americana.....	Native deciduous tree.
3.....	American linden.....	Tilia americana.....	Do.
4.....	Sycamore maple.....	Acer pseudo-platanus.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
5, 6, and 7.....	Norway maple.....	Acer platanoides.....	Do.
<i>H street, from Madison place to Jackson place:</i>			
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, and 18.....	European elm.....	Ulmus campestris.....	Do.
14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32.....	American elm.....	Ulmus americana.....	Native deciduous tree.
15.....	Sycamore maple.....	Acer pseudo-platanus.....	Foreign deciduous tree.
<i>Jackson place, from H street south to Pennsylvania avenue, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.....</i>			
	Ginkgo tree.....	Salisburia adiantifolia.....	Do.



TREES AND SHRUBS OF LAFAYETTE SQUARE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

H STREET N.W.



U.S. Office of National
TREES AND SHRUBS

ARKIA, Glossy (*Abelia grandifolia*: A. *reticulata* K. A. *reticulata*).

The shrub is exotic, ornamental shrub of the honeysuckle family grown for their shiny foliage and bell-shaped flowers. The half-evergreen leaves of this species are small and opposite. They, pink blossoms occur from June to November. The glossy shrub is of garden origin, the result of a cross between two Chinese species. The group is named in honor of Dr. Charles Abel, an 18th century authority on China.

ASHES: Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* [Lam.] Mill.), Korean Ash (*F. chinensis* [Raphan.] Hayata), Red Ash (*F. pennsylvanica*), White Ash (*F. americana*).

The name ash comes from the Norse "aska" meaning fire, for legend stated that it was from the twig of this tree, crooked like an arm, that Odie fashioned the first of our race. The wood of the ash has always been a token of good luck and is used in the manufacture of furniture, tool handles, baseball bats and baskets. The seeds and twigs of native species serve as a major food source for deer, rabbits, beavers and squirrels in the forest. Ashes, which are members of the oleaceae family, are the only trees in this region that possess opposite, pinnate-compound leaves composed of 5-11 leaflets. The twigs are gray with small, dark, velvety buds located in opposite pairs above shield-shaped leaf scars. The American species of Lafayette Square may be identified as follows:
Upper edge of leaf serrated with a deep V-shaped notch..... White Ash
Twigs velvety, leaf scars without notch..... Red Ash
Twigs smooth, leaf scars without notch..... Green Ash

BALCONY (*Fraxinus chinensis*).

Once seen is its native southern clime, this majestic relative of the California redwood is not soon forgotten. Attaining heights of 150'-170', the tall, buttressed trunk and feathery leaves of the baldypress impart a solemnity, dignity and beauty to the silent woodland that is suggestive of a fern-bedded cathedral.

In its original habitat, the baldypress tree stands out long, horizontal, submerged roots from an enlarged and fluted trunk base. From these roots, spindly "knees" are sent up to the surface of the water apparently to absorb air. When planted on dry land, the "knees" are not formed and the trunk base is reduced in size. As one of the most valuable lumber trees in the United States, the baldypress is used for construction work, cooperage, railroad ties, posts and shingles. Its wood is soft, light, straight-grained and very durable.

The baldypress are cone-bearing trees that resemble the related evergreen tree cypresses in pyramidal outline and durable wood, but differ in that they shed their leaves and part of their twigs each autumn. The name *Fraxinus* alludes to the resemblance of the leaves to those of *Fraxinus*, the yew. *Distichia* refers to the leaves occurring in two ranks along the twigs, while the common name is indicative of the "bald" winter condition of this cypress-like conifer.

BEECHWOOD (HICK LINDEN).

BEECH, American (*Fagus grandifolia*).

Beech trees are widely planted for ornamental purposes because of their large size, streetwise outline, smooth, gray bark, and dense foliage (which may be copper-colored or purplish in varieties of the European beech). Although an important lumber tree in Europe, most foresters consider the American species a "weed" because of its tendency to invade the forest and to grow rapidly. Beech wood is hard and close-grained but deteriorates upon contact with the soil. It is used to make sheep ("wattle") furniture, tool handles and shoe lasts and is an excellent fuel.

Beech nuts are quite tasty and are sold on the market in some northern areas and in Europe where an oil extracted from them is used for illumination, cooking and as a substitute for butter. They are an important food of all eastern game birds, the black bear, deer and cottontail rabbit. In addition to providing food, old beech trees often contain cavities that serve as dens for raccoons, opossums and squirrels in the forest. The name *Fagus* is derived from the Latin "to eat", while the word "beech" comes from the same source as "book" because of the ancient use of this wood in making writing tablets.

BOWWOOD, Common (*Buxus sempervirens*).

An ornamental shrub or small tree grown principally for its lustrous evergreen foliage. The leaves are "opposite" and wedge-shaped, the twigs are quadrangular or angled, and the plant is slow growing. It is cultivated extensively in formal gardens.

CEDEAR, Atlas (*Cedrus atlantica*).

The Atlas, Cedar and Lebanon cedars, of literary and biblical fame, comprise the true cedars. Their native ranges are, respectively: The Atlas mountains of north Africa (4000'-6000'), the Himalayas (8000'-18,000'), the Mt. Lebanon and other mountains in Asia Minor (about 6000'). They are evergreen cone-bearing trees, 120'-150' tall, whose needle-like leaves are arranged spirally along lengthy shoots and in dense clusters on short lateral spurs.

There are no true cedars native to the New World. The name cedar, in biblical as well as modern times, has been misapplied to junipers, arbor-vitae, spruces and even to some broad-leaved species. It was originally an ancient Greek name, possibly derived from the Arabic *lad* or *ladri* meaning value or strength. The word of the true cedars, though somewhat, is not as fragrant as that of our native red "cedar" (*Juniperus virginiana*). It is strong and durable, however, and was used by the ancients in making images of gods and for general purposes. Cedar oil has also been extracted and used by them for preserving books from moths and dampness.

CITRUS, Lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*).

As a cultivated shade tree, the Kentucky coffeetree is common in city parks along the eastern seaboard. Its native range, however, lies largely west of the Appalachian mountains from central New York to Minnesota and eastern Nebraska. The leaves of this species are 1.5'-3' long, alternate, and twice-compound. The leaflets are egg-shaped, smooth-edged and 1'-3' long. The twigs are stout, without thorns, and have a whitened outer covering. Their leaf buds are small, silky, imbedded in the bark, and occur in clusters at each leaf-joint. The large (12"-18") dark brown seed pod, indicating membership in the legume family, persists all winter and at that time aids in identification of fertile female specimens.

The plant's name provides further description. *Gymnocladia* is from the Greek meaning naked branch because of the stout character of the branchlets and the scarcity of twigs, while *diandra* refers to the fact that the sexes usually occur on separate plants. Its common name is due to use of the dried and powdered ripe beans as a coffee substitute until about the time of the War between the States. The wood of the coffeetree is heavy, strong, and takes a good polish. It has limited usefulness as fence-posts, railroad ties, and for cabinet work. It is reported that the bruised leaves are of value as a fly poison.

CHAMPAGNE, Japanese Flowering Crabapple (*Malus floribunda*), Bigfruit Crabapple (*M. platycarpa*).

The Japanese flowering crabapple is an ornamental introduced from Japan out of overland origin. It is not known in the wild. The twigs and branchlets are usually somewhat hairy and there are often present. Abundant whitening flowers appear, with or without the leaves in the spring and reddish-pink apple mature in late summer. The word *crab* comes from the beetlike arched and the Anglo-Saxon *cræb* meaning sharply or stunted. The name *apple* is of medieval Latin origin. The bigfruit crabapple is similar to the Japanese species but is native to the southeastern United States. It lacks thorns and its fruits are much larger.

DOGWOOD, Flowering (*Koeleria pinnatifida*).

Although valued principally for the beauty of its early spring flowers, the flowering dogwood is far from being entirely ornamental in usefulness. Its pinnately compound leaves are a toothpaste, as a black ink (when mixed with iron sulphate) and as a source of quinine substitute. The bark of this species is reported to contain the same substances as the bark of the cinchona, the Peruvian tree from which quinine is extracted, but in different proportions. Although not as effective as genuine quinine and more difficult to obtain in quantity, it is said that ferals may sometimes be started by chewing the twigs of this species.

Furthermore, the bark of the roots yields a scarlet dye and, despite the small (10'-40') size of the plant, shavings, bobbins, tool handles, mallets and golf club heads are manufactured from the hard, close-grained wood. As one of the most useful trees to wildlife, the twigs and twigs or the flowering dogwood are important foods of numerous song and game birds, skunks, deer, rabbits and squirrels.

The origin of the name dogwood is confused. One version states that it arose because an extract of an English dogwood was formerly employed to treat many types of skin diseases, that it is derived from the old English word *dog*, meaning dogwood, due to the similarity of the bark of the stem of this wood. The latter belief is supported by common names: dogwood and pink-wood that exist in the British Isles today. Ferals are reported to have been taken from the Latin *dogwood*, meaning hard (wood). *Florida* indicates abundant blossoms.

ELM: American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), European Elm (*U. glabra* [Lam.] Desf.), Dutch Elm (*U. fraxinifolia*), English Elm (*U. procumbens*), Scotch Elm (*U. glabra*), Smooth Elm (*U. carolinensis*).

Of the six species found in Lafayette Square, only the American elm is native to this country. The other species are all indigenous to Europe and Asia. The Dutch elm is a hybrid of the Scotch and smoothleaf forms, and the commonest is a "weeping" variety of the Scotch elm. The heavy, tough wood of the elm is used in the manufacture of boats, tool handles, wheel hubs, saddle-trees, and furniture. American elm seeds are eaten by many game and forest birds, and are consumed by cottontail rabbits, muskrat, beaver and white-tailed deer. The names elm and *Ulmus* are derived from the Latin words *ulmus*, core, and *ulmi*, publish, from the use of rods of this material for shipping elms.

The elm is a very tall tree with small, toothed, age-shaped leaves arranged alternately on the twigs. The trunks of most species divide near the top of the tree, and large limbs which spread gracefully into broad canopies. The non-hybrid species of Lafayette Square may be separated as follows:

Leaves very unequal; twigs not hairy.....	Scotch Elm
Leaves of leaves even; buds almost black:	
Twigs "fuzzy".....	Scotch Elm
Twigs not "fuzzy".....	Scotch Elm
Leaves of leaves even; buds brown, but scales with dark edges.....	American Elm

FIR, Northern (*Abies concolor*).

The Northern fir is imported from the Black Sea region and is one of the few members of the group that thrives in a warm climate. The word fir is represented in Danish by *fyr* and in Swedish by *fara* meaning fire-tree and indicating the inflammable nature of plants of this group. The fir is evergreen, cone-bearing tree that possesses flattened needles attached to the twigs by circular bases. In contrast to all other conifers, their cones are green to bluish-green, stand upright on the tips of the twigs, and disintegrate after the seeds have fallen. Most fir species resemble bilberries in the younger bark.

GINKGO (*Ginkgo biloba*).

Known by scientists as a "living fossil", the ginkgo was discovered some years ago in an isolated portion of the Orient. Previously, plants of its kind had been known only from fossil records in ancient rocks, usually associated with dinosaur remains, and it was believed that the primitive ginkgo tribe perished from the earth long before we came into being. Although its nearest relative in this region are the pine, the ginkgo, or maidenhair tree, possesses fan-like leaves and broad, fan-shaped leaves that resemble those of the maidenhair fern. The ripe fruits, when crushed, are decidedly malodorous and, in some cases, cause severe damage to the skin when handled. For these reasons, modern plantings of this ornamental shade tree are confined to male specimens. Stubby, spiky-like branchlets characterize the tree in winter. The name ginkgo is reported to mean "silver fruit".

HOLLY, American (*Ilex opaca*).

The evergreen, shiny foliage and red berries of the Christmas holly are familiar to everyone. Although, due largely to its traditional decorative use in the home, holly is abundant as a forest tree only in the southeastern states. Differing from most plants, the holly usually bears flowers containing the reproductive parts of only one sex. The ratio from seed is one male to about ten female plants. The latter bear fruit when 5-8 years old. The seed of the holly is truly white, fine-grained light weight, strong, possesses a fleshy fruit and broad, fan-shaped leaves that resemble those of the maidenhair fern. The ripe fruits, when crushed, are decidedly malodorous and, in some cases, cause severe damage to the skin when handled. For these reasons, modern plantings of this ornamental shade tree are confined to male specimens. Stubby, spiky-like branchlets characterize the tree in winter. The name ginkgo is reported to mean "silver fruit".

HONEYLOCUST, Thornless (*Gleditsia triacanthos* [Lam.] Desf.).

The honeylocust, originally restricted to the Mississippi Valley region, is now a common forest tree along the eastern seaboard. It is recognized by its finely divided pinnately-compound or twice-compound leaves, 12"-18" long, brown seed pods, and its 3'-4' branched thorns that ordinarily adorn the trunk and larger branches. The thornless variety is similar but unarmed.

The pulp of the young seed pods is edible and sweet giving rise to the common name. The fruit pulp of related leguminous (see family) tree, *Caragana* [Lam.] Desf., of the Mediterranean area, may have provided the "locusts" eaten by St. John in the wilderness. Orientals use the pulp of Asiatic honeylocust pods as soap. The fruits of American species are readily eaten by cattle, deer, snowshoe hares, cottontail rabbits, squirrels and even bobwhite quails.

Honeylocust wood is hard and tough and is used for fencing, fuel and wagon hubs. *Gleditsia* is named in honor of Gleditsch, a German botanist of the 18th century. *Triacanthos* refers to the branched thorns of the normal form, while *reticulata* means "without thorns".

HORSEMAN, American (*Caragana pennsylvanica*).

The horseman of the eastern United States is a shrub or small tree with a peculiar, clustered, gray-barked, mucous-secreting trunk. The leaves are small and toothed while the buds, which are square in cross-section, identify the plant during most of the year. The wood is tough and strong but of little commercial value. All eastern game birds and many songbirds and squirrels consume the fruits, however, and deer and cottontail rabbits browse the twigs. *Coriaria* is the ancient Latin name of the horseman, whose common name is due to its hard wood and to its former use in yoking horned cattle.

HONEYLOCUST, Common (*Artocarpus hippocastanum*).

Although the ancient Persians are supposed to have fed fruits of this species to their horses to sweeten their milk, its present name is probably more directly derived from the curve of the fruit, which resembles those of the horse chestnut. The seed of the *Artocarpus* is light, soft, and almost round. It is in demand for artificial limbs and splints. As an importation from Asia Minor via Europe, it is highly valued as an ornamental because of its foliage and sweet clusters of apple-like flowers which are very showy. The horsechestnut and the related native hickories and oaks have been known to have opposite, palmately-compound leaves. The leaves of the horsechestnut contain seven leaflets and the buds are decidedly gumy.

JASMINE, Winter (*Jasione cordiflora*).

LIMBS: American Basswood (*Tilia glabra*), Blackleaf Linden (*T. platyphyllos*), Crimean Linden (*T. ussuriensis*), Molke Linden (*T. malina*).

The leaves of lindans are alternate² and leopodically heart-shaped. The twigs³ are gloomy, usually wing-nag, and bear blunt, alternately placed buds covered by 2-3 bud scales⁴. Small but fragrant clusters of pale-yellow flowers hang pendant from leafy wings which serve as parachutes in scattering the seed-like fruits. The big-leaved lindans of Europe and the American lindans or basswood, also known especially as the German and Maltese lindans are hybrids.

MAGNOLIAN: Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), Camellias (*Magnolia acuminata*).

The southern, or large-flowered, magallia is a strikingly ornamental tree whose white or pink scented blossoms, produced largely in May and June, are from 6"-12" in diameter and whose lustrous leaves are leathery in texture and evergreen. It is a native of the southeastern states where its fruits are sought by songbirds, wild turkeys, and squirrels. The wood is of limited worth as lumber.

The eucumbertree, so named because of the clings of the young fruits, is a deciduous (non-evergreen) magnolia found in forests from New York to Illinois north to Georgia to Arkansas. Its twigs, identified by silty green bark, are readily eaten by deer and its wood is light, easily worked and durable. The lumber is employed in interior finishing, cabinetwork and woodware.

MAPLES: Amur Maple (*Acer ginnale*), Boxelder (*A. negundo*), Calloway Maple (*A. neopoliense*), Norway Maple (*A. platanoides*), Pinetree Maple (*A. pseudobalsamum*), Red Maple (*A. rubrum*), Silver Maple (*A. saccharinum*), Sugar Maple (*A. canadense*).

OT these, the *lar* and *coligatus* maples are of Asiatic origin, the Norway and plane-tree species are European, while the hornbeam, red, silver, and sugar maples are American forms. Although most of these trees are of value for shade, ornament, lumber, and fuel, the Norway maple is especially valued for its ornamental qualities. It is especially used in the manufacture of maple syrup and it supplies birds—e.g., curly, and blunter maple as well as plain wood used in making woodframes. The golden, amber and red maples are also valued for their ornamental qualities. The Norway maple is eaten by many song and game birds and squirrels. Porcupines rub on its bark and its leaves are a staple food of forest-dwelling rabbits, moose and white-tailed deer. The common maple is a valuable lumber product, the wood being used for such things as chairs, maple and ornamental bowls and tables.

Maples are the only trees, found locally, that have opposite, palmate-lobed leaves ('compound' in the boxelder). In winter they may be recognized by their small buds. See item 1/2" long, located in opposing pairs above arched-shaped leaf scars containing three distinct bundle-scars. The American sycamore in Lafayette Square may be distinguished at any time of year as follows:

Leaves compound, 3-6 parted; twigs green, opposite leaf scars meeting in a rimed junction.....	<i>Scutellaria</i>
Leaves simple, petiole lobed; twigs brown or red silvery-white below; leaf reddish, linear	
Sinus between leaf lobes 4-angled; older bark flaking; twigs whitened with lenticels.....	<i>Silene hystrix</i>
Sinus V-shaped; older bark rough, not flaking; twigs not whitened below.....	<i>Red hystrix</i>
Leaves green both above and below Gap from broken leaf stem whitened; bark brown, sharp.....	<i>Super hystrix</i>
Gap of leaf stem silky; bark brown or red glutinous.....	<i>Super hystrix</i>
Glutinous.....	(<i>Scutellaria</i>)

Oaks: Swamp Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*), Pin Oak (*Q. peuceletii*), Northern Red Oak (*Q. borealis*), Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*), Southern Red Oak (*Q. robur*), Willow Oak (*Q. alba*).

The oaks are usually tall trees of great and diversified values. As groups, they provide about half of the annual production of hardwood lumber in the United States. They are slow growing, long-lived, and disease and insect-resistant. The bark of several species is rich in tannin, used in tanning leather, and cork is obtained from the bark of *Quercus suber*. The outer portion of the trunk of *Q. alba* is used for many of the parts of the country and the twigs and fruits of oak form a large portion of the food consumed by most game birds and game and *Peromyscus*. During the Anglo-Saxon rule in England, the forests were heavily cut for building wine and lawns provided that spruce and fir were not destroyed. The oaks were used for building houses and for their wood and suitability to bear fruits. The word oak occurs in many ancient and modern Old World languages with comparatively little variation in pronunciation or spelling. The group is generally identified by the buds clustered at the tips of the twigs and by the presence of acorns.

Although subject to great variation, leaves of the species found in Lafayette Square usually conform to the pattern illustrated below. The pin oak can be best distinguished by its saucer-like acorn cup and sharp pointed terminal buds. The acorn cup of the almost identical scarlet oak is cup-like and its terminal buds are usually blunt.



(PAGE) DATE: Japanese (Setters intention).

An oriental tree of the pea family noted for its decorative yellowish-white flowers which appear in July and August. It occurs in places having large, pinnate compound leaves. Its seeds, however, are not flat but are oval and a beaked appearance. The fruits are

PULMONIA, Broom (Anisomys tenuirostris)

The penzance is a Chinese tree of the trumpet-tree family, cultivated for its ornamental flowers and foliage. Although only briefly persistent, upright spikes of large violet-colored blossoms last twenty and fragrance to the plant during late April and May. Soon after flowering the end capsule begins their development and large, heart-shaped leaves appear. The leaves are dark green, smooth, and have a serrated margin. The leaves are the size of the leaves of the clusia calycis are shaded in three and have long tapering tips). By autumn, buffy spikes of buds of the next year's flowers become prominent and the clusters of round, pencil-like seed pods of the previous year's spikes are still visible. The tree is a small tree, 10-15 feet high, with a trunk 1-2 inches in diameter (1) by 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter. It is divided by numerous plates and which bear opposite, bilobed leaf pairs each below a group of leaf buds. (2) by its spikes of buffy flower buds. The tree is found after the first rainy season, in the mountains of the province of Yunnan. The tree is found after the first rainy season, in the mountains of the province of Yunnan.

SECRET, Clandestine (Source: [redacted])

The priests are shrubs of the olive family that bear small, opposite, oval leaves. Small, white, fragrant flowers occur in dense clusters and the fruits are berry-like and bluish. The glossy priest less introduction from the Orient than is popular as a hedge plant.

2022 (Fuss, horticultural variety)

[illegible]

1992 *Journal of Management Education*

A mixture of cereal and northern Europe; the Norway spruce is planted frequently in the eastern United States for commercial purposes. Theiry spruces may reach a height of 100' and the symmetrical branching form characterizes the spruce, giving an unusually decorative appearance. Its use in art, and straight-grained and is useful for general construction work; interiors, ship building, fuel and pulp. In Europe, the larch bark is ground and added to flour in times of food shortage. Growing plants of this species are of value for windbreaks, shelter, hedge and to the Old World, has a source of insecticide.

Apophyses are evenstronger, condyle's shape needles are short, stiff, sharp, and square in cross-section. Their humeralia² are roughened by the persistent bases of fallen teeth. The same sprout comes from the *stomach apophysis*, or sprout, while *Pisces* is an ancient Latin name derived from *piscis*, meaning fish.

HALEUT. Black (turbans several)

The wood of the black walnut makes it one of the most valuable of our native forest trees. It is heavy, strong, easily worked and has a rich, dark brown color. It is in demand for cabinetworking, interior finishing and the manufacture of gun stocks. Black walnuts are edible and the bark and fruit husks are used in tanning and dyeing. Unfortunately, the north of this species has caused it to be almost exterminated in many regions.

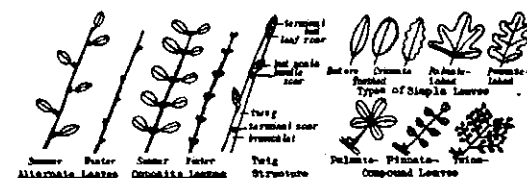
In the forest, the nuts of the black walnut are eaten by squirrels and the twigs by deer. The nuts, some time, were an important food of Indians and, today, are marketed in some regions. Black walnuts can be easily recognized by their alternate¹ pinnate-compound² leaves composed of 15 leaflets³. The bracts⁴ are small and hairy and occur in groups of two or three whose large leaf scars⁵. Like the holly and coffeetree, the seeds of the walnut occur on separate plants.

YRB: English Yrb (Tanus begets), Irish Yrb (T. begets. hort. variety).

The yews are slow-growing evergreen shrubs with short, flat, needle-like leaves and "teigs" that are marked by longitudinal lines leading to the base of the leaves. Although six species have been described, they are very difficult to identify and some botanists believe that they are all geographic variations of a single type.

Peasins in literature, the yew have been utilized in formal gardens for many generations. The wood of the yew is hard, close-grained, and strong. Before the advent of firearms, it was widely used in Europe for the manufacture of bows. The native yew is, *taxus canadensis*; of our northern forests is a preferred food of deer and moose.

TRANSCRIPTION



Broad-leaved trees in Lafayette Square:

Alternate Leaver		Opposite Leaver	
Simple Leaver	Compound Leaver	Simple Leaver	Compound Leaver
Beech	Horsebeam	Ashle	Ashle
Crampelias	Linden	Borck	Horreobestert
Kiln	Magnolias	Engend	Jasmine
Osingo	Oaks	Maple	
Bolly		Paulonia	

MENTIONS

The statue of Andre Jaksch, cast in 1955 of bronze from cannon captured by him during the fall of 1918, was the first aquascan monument to be erected in the National Capital. General Jaksch's statue was awarded in 1991 in recognition of his contribution to the defense of the United States. The statue was dedicated in 1991 by the President, and the offering of French aerial support to Jaksch's by Coupe d'Estange and Compe de St. Jean. The French General de Boeckhman who fought with Jaksch's is commemorated by a statue dedicated in 1988. Frederick von Steuben was a Prussian officer who served with the Continental Army and was instrumental in the training of the Continental Army. His statue was erected in 1910. The famous words of Thomas Campbell "and glory shined upon Hancock to fight" appear on the memorial to this Polish general who *gloried* in his life.

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